

THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

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Published Each Week by

The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

*Appointed by the American Council of Learned
Societies and the Social Science Research Council*

Schools Revise Teaching of Origin of the Planets

City of Tbilisi Fights Theft and Embezzlement

Soviet Note on German Peace Treaty

Spotlight Remains Fixed on National Literatures

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Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

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Schools Revise Teaching of Origin of the Planets

A STATEMENT OF THE SHMIDT THEORY*

Problems of Science and Technology: NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SCIENCE OF ORIGIN OF THE PLANETS. (By Prof. A. Lebedinsky, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences. *Izvestia*, Feb. 17, pp. 2-3. Complete text:) Cosmogony, the science of the origin of the heavenly bodies, presents and solves problems which possess ideological significance in principle. Hence for centuries cosmogony has been and still is an area of fierce conflict between materialism and idealism. The times have passed when the Inquisition burned Giordano Bruno at the stake, but bourgeois scientists today continue to falsify science to please the dark forces of reaction.

Ideological confusion prevails in present-day bourgeois cosmogony. Some foreign scientists consider it impossible today to construct a theory of the origin of the planets; others publish hypotheses of a frankly idealistic nature; and the more reactionary bourgeois scientists consciously seek to make science conform to religion. In the West fame and recognition are accorded not to the hypotheses that are true but to those which best fit the religio-idealistic views that reign in bourgeois society.

Among the latter is the British astronomer Jeans' hypothesis, which tends to support the church doctrine of man's special place in the universe, and the so-called "theory of the expanding universe," which actually goes so far as to set the date of the Creation. A record of a sort in this respect belongs to E. Milne, whose monograph on the structure of the universe actually contains a special section, "The Creation and God," in which he tries hard to "prove" God's existence.

It is no accident that the problems of cosmogony are being worked out in the U.S.S.R. rather than in capitalist countries. Such broad problems can be solved only by scientists who understand the universal laws of development and the general interrelationship of phenomena, scientists who can analyze the fruits of world research and synthesize the great discoveries accumulated through centuries. We learn all these things from dialectical materialism, a philosophy which enables the scientist who masters it to find the direct and shortest path to solution of the key problems of science.

Soviet scientists are guided by Comrade J. V. Stalin's inspired statement that "no science can develop and flourish without a clash of opinions, without freedom of criticism." They work collectively, in an atmosphere of comradely mutual criticism and free discussion. In particular, Academician O. Yu. Shmidt's cosmogony theory, first made public in 1944, was debated for several years and then given detailed discussion at the All-Soviet Cosmogony Conference in April, 1951.

A hypothesis of the origin of the planets must explain hundreds of varied facts relating to the subject. It must explain, in particular, why a remarkable system once arose and remains to this time. Nine great planets revolve around the sun in almost circular orbits lying on almost a single plane. The minor planets and small bodies (individual asteroids or planetoids), on the contrary, move as a rule in greatly elongated orbits which are sharply inclined in relation to the orbits of the large planets. The most remarkable thing is that the planets and their satellites move in their orbits, the great planets revolve on their axes and the sun itself turns, all in one and the same direction.

The pattern of the large planets' movement was studied long ago and classical cosmogony, founded by Kant and de Laplace in the 18th century, arose and developed from this very important, if limited data. Classical cosmogony gave an explanation of the solar system's formation which is basically and in general outline correct: that all the planets and perhaps the sun

along with them were formed from a single tremendous cloud of gases, dust or a mixture of the two.

For a long time this cloud gradually contracted under gravitational influence and the speed of its rotation increased with the degree of its contraction. Centrifugal forces increased as a consequence of the heightened speed of rotation, and the originally almost spherical cloud flattened out to approximately the form of a disc. The particles constituting this disc revolved around the center approximately in circles; hence the planets that arose from this matter continued to move in circular orbits lying almost in a single plane.

As for the origin of the matter from which the planets were formed, two possibilities were discussed for 150 years: that the substance of the planets might have parted from the sun in the epoch when the sun was formed from the tremendous rarefied cloud, or that it was torn away from the already formed sun by a star flying very close or, more exactly, almost colliding with the sun. Both views encountered great difficulties, but nevertheless the first still has authoritative supporters to this day; in our country, for instance, Academician V. G. Fesenkov is developing this theory.

In 1944 Academician O. Yu. Shmidt advanced a new hypothesis concerning the origin of the pre-planetary cloud. Shmidt boldly rejected both of the long-discussed possibilities and assumed that the cloud was taken along by the sun when it flew through a tremendous rarefied nebula consisting of gases and dust. Such nebulae exist in interstellar space and are easily visible even to the naked eye, since, hiding the stars behind them, they seem to us dark areas against the brighter background of the starry sky. In other words, according to the hypothesis of capture by the sun, part of the substance of a nebula, taken along in the wake of the sun, became a highly rarified cloud surrounding the sun, revolving about it and moving along with it.

The size of nebulae is tremendous and they are very tenuous. The gaps in the nebulae are measured in hundreds of thousands of billions of kilometers and the density of the gas is so low that there are only a few atoms in each cubic centimeter (note that the number of atoms in a cubic centimeter of the atmosphere is a figure followed by 19 zeros). Microscopic particles are scattered kilometers apart in the nebulae.

The calculations of astronomers show that stars capture pre-planetary clouds only when they fly through nebulae not too fast—with approximately the speed of an artillery shell. Such instances are rare, since stars move relative to the overwhelming majority of nebulae with a speed ten times that of an artillery shell. The sun flies through nebulae quite frequently—on the average once in ten million years—but out of a million nebulae crossing the sun's path only a few at best move slowly enough so that capture of a pre-planetary cloud would be possible within them. In these circumstances only a few stars could form planetary systems.

Stars in the early period of their formation have considerably greater chances of capturing a pre-planetary cloud. There are good grounds to suppose that stars form from the rarefied substance of nebulae and arise not singly, but in entire groups. The formation of stars in groups is proved, in particular, by a whole cycle of works by Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences V. A. Ambartsumyan. A group of stars, forming from a nebula, are at first surrounded by the remnants of matter still not turned into stars; capturing these remnants, the stars might acquire a pre-planetary cloud.

The original proportions of the pre-planetary cloud captured by the sun must have been tens of times the size of the solar system, due to the low density. The tremendous cloud surrounded the sun for a long time, gradually and slowly condensing and, after diminishing to the proportions of the modern solar system, turned into the planets.

It has been possible to study the process of transformation of the pre-planetary cloud into the modern planetary system much more fully than the history of the origin of the pre-planetary cloud. This study was carried on over the past few

* [For previous articles discussing the theory see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 39, p. 12; No. 41, p. 3; No. 49, pp. 8-9, 26.]

years by Academician O. Yu. Shmidt together with an entire group of Soviet scholars collaborating with him.

As a result we already have a theory that explains from a unified point of view all the basic characteristics of the solar system. This is the first time that such a complete explanation has been attained in cosmogony.

The pre-planetary cloud, consisting of a mixture of gases and dust, must have separated into gas and dust parts, since the dust gradually settled to the average density of the cloud. As a result there was created around the sun a flat ring consisting of cosmic dust and solid bodies resembling the rings of Saturn. This ring lost the energy of movement of particles, which was changed into heat; the ring became thinner and thinner and broke up into scores of millions of individual condensations which gradually merged, contracted and turned into solid bodies resembling the present minor planets. These bodies also merged and the result of the fusion process, which lasted about a billion years, was the handful of large planets and a multitude of small bodies that continued and still continue to fall on the surfaces of the planets.

The Soviet cosmogony theory is the first to explain from a unified point of view the pattern of movement of all the bodies of the solar system and not merely of the major planets. The small bodies, prior to merging, moved in greatly extended orbits; in the fusing of many bodies speeds evened out and equalized and the large planet that was formed as a result of this moved in almost a circular orbit. In the period of its formation each new planet was surrounded with a swarm of small bodies; most of these fell on its surface but some fused into satellites revolving around the large planet.

It is noteworthy that mathematical study of the process of merging of the numerous small bodies made it possible to demonstrate that as a final result the planets which would form would be spaced at quite definite distances from the sun. Thus the law of spacing of the planets, empirically discovered as far back as the 17th century, found an explanation.

The new cosmogony theory explains the division of planets into two groups, the inner and the outer. The inner planets (Mercury, Venus, the earth and Mars) were formed of small solid particles warmed by the sun's rays, and did not include gases freezing at very low temperatures. Hence the earth contains very little of such elements as hydrogen, helium and nitrogen distributed in nature. Most of the hydrogen in the earth is in the water on its surface and represents an insignificant portion of the globe's mass. Cosmic dust, on the contrary, serving as the substance of the outer planets (Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune), had a temperature close to absolute zero, since it was far from the sun and in the shade created by the inner parts of the cloud, and the free gases froze on it. As a consequence the mass of the outer planets proved very great and their density several times that of the inner planets, thanks to the abundance of hydrogen in them.

A great difference between the new theory and former hypotheses is that it takes account, in quantitative calculations, of the part played by transformation of the energy of movement of particles into thermal energy, which then radiates into space. No one had done this before, although the significance of such processes was foreseen, genius-like, by F. Engels, who wrote: "****the process of existence of any solar system appears in the form of interaction between attraction and repulsion, in which attraction gradually gains greater and greater advantage because repulsion radiates into space in the form of heat and thus more and more is lost to the system."

The following example indicates how important it is to take account of heat radiation. Many authors come up with the erroneous conclusion that planets arising from substances revolving around the sun should turn in the opposite direction from the one in which they do. O. Yu. Shmidt exposed this error in one of his works. It turns out to be a matter of heat radiation. If the latter is sufficient, if in the process of planet formation a considerable part of the mechanical energy is turned into heat, the planet's revolution is accounted for in the direction in which it is actually observed.

The theory's conclusions regarding the history and formation of the earth are of particular importance. Geology for a long time assumed that the earth had once been in a molten liquid state. According to Shmidt, however, the earth was

formed of cold solid bodies and only later did it heat up in the course of contraction and thanks to the release of energy from radioactive elements within its depths. As a consequence of the heating in individual places within the earth there arose molten rock, which, pouring forth on the earth's surface, gradually formed the earth's crust.

We know that a heated substance is plastic and hence the heavy bodies in the earth gradually sank and the lighter rock rose to the top.

This inner life of the earth exhibited itself on its surface in the processes of mountain formation, the rise and fall of the earth's crust, volcanic activity and earthquakes.

The relationship between cosmogony and geology makes the science of the heavenly bodies, at first glance an abstract science, a matter of practical benefit to the national economy. It is remarkable that the founder of Russian science, M. V. Lomonosov, who in 1757 expressed the idea of the changeability of the earth and the heavenly bodies, almost simultaneously with Kant and independently of him, also foresaw this. Condemning the church dogma of the fixed nature of the heavenly bodies, he wrote: "Such reasoning is quite harmful to the progress of all sciences and consequently also to natural knowledge of the globe and particularly to the art of mining, though some brilliant minds find it easy to be philosophers by memorizing four words: God made it so, and giving this as an answer instead of all the reasons" (Lomonosov, "On the Earth's Strata and Depths").

Summing up all the above, it may be said that the discoveries of Soviet cosmogony have basically explained the history of the final stage of development of the solar system, the transformation of the pre-planetary cloud into the modern planetary system. For the preceding stage, the process of the rise of the pre-planetary cloud, we possess less accurate data; and the still earlier history of this substance is unknown to us as yet. The world's history has no beginning; it is endless. Hence development of the science of evolution of the heavenly bodies is also endless and it will delve deeper and deeper into the ages.

The criteria of the correctness of any theory are whether its conclusions agree with observations and experience and whether the theory is not merely capable of explaining the totality of facts known up to the time of the theory's advent but also to predict new facts not yet discovered. Academician Shmidt's theory of cosmogony explains the totality of characteristics of the solar system more fully than any previous hypothesis. All this provides ground for regarding the new cosmogony theory as fundamentally correct and as a considerable advance in the science of the history of our earth and the entire solar system. Many gaps and shortcomings of the theory must be eliminated in the future. Academician Shmidt's theory is a valuable contribution by Soviet scientists to the struggle for a materialist interpretation of the problem of the origin of the planets.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SCIENCE OF THE EARTH.

(By G. Khilmy, Senior Scientific Worker of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Geophysics Institute. *Uchitelskaya gazeta*, Feb. 20, pp. 2-3. 3000 words. Excerpts:) In view of the appearance of a number of articles in the press on the new meteorite theory of the origin of the earth and other planets—a theory worked out by Academician O. Yu. Shmidt and a group of scientists—geography teachers Comrades Fadeyeva (Krasnoturinsk, Sverdlovsk Province), Temirbayev (Bashkirian Autonomous Republic), Movchan (Novozybkov, Bryansk Province) and others have asked *Uchitelskaya gazeta* how they should now teach the causes of mountain formation and volcanic phenomena.

The Russian Republic Ministry of Education has issued the statement that the fifth-grade curriculum does not require teachers to teach the causes of mountain formation and volcanic phenomena. In view of the complexity of these questions the corresponding parts of the study program at this stage should be covered only descriptively. This is all the more expedient because the fifth-grade textbook by Barkov and Polovinkin presents the question of the causes of mountain formation and volcanic phenomena from the standpoint of the concept of our planet as formerly in a molten liquid state.

Pupils may be told that Soviet scientists are now working out a new theory of the origin and evolution of the earth and that they will familiarize themselves with this theory in the tenth grade when studying astronomy.

An article by G. Khilmy is published here as an aid for teacher-readers. ...

[The Khilmy article covers substantially the same material as the Lebedinsky article above and others which have previously appeared in the Current Digest. It adds:]

... It is well known that there is a current of heat bringing warmth from the depths of the earth to its surface. According to the hypotheses of de Laplace and others who conceived of the primordial earth as molten liquid in state, the source of the earth's heat is the original reserve that it acquired in its formation and that is gradually being expended in the slow cooling of the planet. According to Academician O. Yu. Shmidt's theory the young earth, formed of solid dust particles, was cold. What, then, is the source of the earth's inner heat?

The solid particles of which the earth was formed contained a small admixture of radioactive substances. After the earth's formation these radioactive substances were buried in the earth's depths. The subsequent movement and redistribution of elements caused an increased content of radioactive substances in the granite envelope of the earth today. Heat comes from the disintegration of the radioactive substances. The original, extremely small particles easily radiated their heat into space and did not warm up. The radioactive heat arising in the bowels of the earth cannot radiate but spreads through molecular heat conduction, a very slow process. There is heat accumulation and the earth gradually begins to warm. In the early stages of the earth's evolution the chief sources of heat

were one of the isotopes of potassium (potassium 40) and actinouranium. Now uranium and thorium are of major importance.

The heating of the earth will end when the origination of heat in the depths of the earth and its loss through the surface compensate one another. Then, when a considerable part of the radioactive sources of heat is exhausted, its flow will no longer cover the loss of warmth and the heat reserves of the earth will begin to wane. It is possible that the earth has not passed this stage or passed it recently.

The concentration of radioactive sources of heat in the earth is such that the planet as a whole cannot melt. But the distribution of radioactive substances in the earth is uneven. In areas of heightened concentration of radioactive substances there arise foci of molten, incandescent substances. In such areas volcanic phenomena and magmatic penetration of the earth's crust are possible.

From the above it follows that we cannot accept as true the theory that the earth is expending its initial reserve of heat and hence has been cooling and contracting from the moment of its formation. This theory has long been rejected by many of the greatest geologists and geochemists. Nevertheless, it is taught in the schools and the formation of mountains on the earth is explained on the basis of this theory.

Previous theories of a molten-liquid earth held that the stratification of substances by density occurred in the very first stage of the earth's existence. But the earth, formed of cold dust particles, at first preserved the original distribution of substances, including large local anomalies. After sufficient heating, the depths of the earth, though not molten, became plastic under high pressure. A redistribution of substances began within the earth, heavy bodies fell and lighter substances rose. ...

City of Tbilisi Fights Theft and Embezzlement

MEETING OF TBILISI [TIFLIS] CITY PARTY ORGANIZATION AKTIV. (Zarya vostoka [Dawn of the East], daily organ of Central and Tbilisi Committees of the Communist Party of Georgia, Jan. 27, p. 2. Complete text:) A meeting of the Tbilisi city Party organization was held recently.

Comrade G. Zedginidze, Secretary of the Tbilisi City Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, opened the meeting.

With tremendous enthusiasm the participants in the meeting elected the Politburo of the Party Central Committee, headed by the great Stalin, as an honorary presidium.

Comrade K. Charkviani, Secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report on "Tasks of the Party Organizations in the Work of Strengthening Protection of Socialist Property and Strengthening Soviet Law Enforcement."

Comrade Charkviani emphasized that it is a most important duty of the Party organizations to intensify decisively the struggle to guard socialist property and entirely to eliminate embezzlement and theft.

The Party and the government have always given special heed to the cause of guarding socialist property, the basis of the Soviet system. Soviet laws are aimed above all at looters of public property.

In the struggle against theft and embezzlement the Party organizations must be guided undeviatingly by Comrade Stalin's injunction that "the struggle to guard public property, a struggle employing every measure and every means placed at our command by the laws of the Soviet regime, is one of the basic tasks of the Party."

The speaker cited numerous instances testifying to the fact that the work of the Party organizations of Georgia in guarding socialist property is still inadequate.

The work of guarding socialist property is particularly unsatisfactory in merchandising organizations and in the consumers' cooperative network. Great damage is inflicted on the economy by cases of theft still occurring at many industrial enterprises. This is a consequence of the fact that the Party organizations, absorbed in economic achievements, have relaxed their concern with tasks of political education among the broad masses of the working people.

Exposing factors that give rise to embezzlement and theft, Comrade Charkviani said such cases occur primarily where there is violation of the system ordained by law for keeping records of goods on hand, for auditing, and for hiring materially responsible persons.

The speaker pointed to the necessity of decisively and utterly eliminating bribery, one of the most shameful things that has been preserved among us as a survival of the old system.

The Party and Soviet organizations must pay more attention and give more aid to state agencies entrusted with the duty of fighting to guard socialist property and strengthen Soviet law enforcement.

A decisive struggle against looters of socialist property, bribe-takers and embezzlers and relentless punishment of them must be combined with extensive political educational work among the working people.

It is impossible to put an end to these crimes without public condemnation of theft and bribe-taking, as shameful and intolerable phenomena in Soviet conditions. In addition to severe sentences by the courts, teaches Comrade Stalin, "another measure, more effective and more serious, is needed here. This measure consists in creating around such crooks an atmosphere of general moral boycott and hatred on the part of the surrounding public. This measure consists in stirring up such a campaign and creating such a moral atmosphere among the workers and peasants as would prevent the possibility of theft, as would make life and existence impossible for thieves and looters of the public wealth."

Of late the Party organizations have intensified the struggle against bribe-taking, theft and embezzlement, are adopting more effective measures to expose and punish malefactors and to strengthen state discipline, and have considerably improved political educational work among the working people. Nevertheless, much still remains for us to do along these lines.

It is imperative to improve all the organizational and political work of Party organizations among the masses, to cover all strata of the population with this work, and untiringly to inculcate in the people an attitude of care for socialist property, of unbounded loyalty and love for the Soviet motherland.

Extensive development of criticism and self-criticism is a

most important condition for successfully coping with the tasks connected with guarding socialist property and strengthening socialist law enforcement.

The entire activity of Party and Soviet officials, the work of every Communist and of all Soviet people must be subordinated to the interests of Soviet society, the interests of our great socialist state, the interests of building communism.

Concluding his report, Comrade Charkviani said that the Georgian Party organization, faithful detachment of the great party of Bolsheviks, is closely rallied around the Leninist-Stalinist Central Committee of our Party, around Comrade Stalin, the great leader of the Party and the people, and would cope with all the tasks confronting it.

Participants in the discussion which sprang up around the report cited facts testifying to serious defects in the work of guarding socialist property and spoke of practical measures for further improving the functioning of Party organizations in this sphere, intensifying the struggle against looters of public property and violators of Soviet laws.

Comrade G. Tskitishvili, Secretary of the Stalin District Party Committee, dwelt on instances of gross violation of financial and budgetary discipline in many economic organizations in the district—the Tbilisi Building Office of the Georgian Mine Construction Administration, the Trucking Office and enterprises of the Georgian Republic Ministry of Social Security. These cases were encouraged by the slackening of political educational work on the part of primary Party organizations and the utterly inadequate struggle against violators of state and financial discipline. Of late the district Party committee has brought about something of a turning point in this important matter. Many lectures, reports and talks have been held at enterprises and institutions on guarding socialist property and fighting for observance of Soviet law.

Comrade Ya. Moniava, Georgian Republic Representative of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Communications, admitted the existence of serious defects in the work of postal and telegraph services and described measures recently adopted to eliminate embezzlement and theft.

Comrade P. Kilasonia, Director of the Tbilisi Trade Trust, spoke of the measures applied in that agency to strengthen the fight to guard socialist property. He spoke of selection of materially responsible persons for employment and the need for strictly following the accounting regulations and strict control over the functioning of all links in the sales apparatus. He criticized individual executives of the Georgian Republic Ministry of Trade who take a tolerant attitude toward looters of socialist property and violators of Soviet trade regulations, and noted serious defects in the work of the Georgian Trade Trust.

Comrade I. Getashvili, Chief of the Political Section of the Tbilisi Division of the Transcaucasus Railroad, pointed out that as a consequence of slackened political educational work cases of theft of socialist property and violations of state discipline have not been outlived in enterprises of the Tbilisi division of the line. The Political Section has paid little heed to checking the ranks of employees and training the railwaymen in the spirit of undeviating observance of state discipline and careful regard for socialist property. He emphasized that some executives of the Transcaucasus Railroad management take an intolerant view of criticism and self-criticism and disregard principle for the sake of friendly personal relations.

Comrade M. Chanturidze, Secretary of the Party Bureau of the Beria Shoe Mills, Tbilisi, admitted that until recently the Party organization of the mills had paid little attention to problems of guarding socialist property and had reacted without due concern to cases of theft of goods. He criticized the work of the district prosecutor's office and militia [police], which had not exhibited the necessary efficiency in combating looters of socialist property.

Comrade G. Robakidze, Georgian Republic Minister of Light Industry, noted that along with the achievements in fighting for fulfillment of state plans at the ministry's enterprises there are major defects in the work of guarding socialist property. There have been cases of theft of state property at the Sukhumi Leather and Shoe Combine, Shoe Mill No. 1, the paper mill and other enterprises.

Officials of the ministry do not delve deeply enough into the

production and financial operations of the enterprises. The ministry has taken a number of steps to intensify the struggle to protect socialist property. Particular attention is being paid to checking on the qualifications of materially responsible persons and to improving their qualifications. The auditing-instructor group at the ministry is being reinforced.

Comrade M. Lomidze, Prosecutor for the republic, devoted his speech to the role of the prosecutors' offices and the people's courts in the fight to protect socialist property and strengthen enforcement of Soviet law. He cited facts testifying to mild sentences of violators of Soviet laws by the people's courts in some cases.

The prosecution agencies and people's courts face the task of eliminating serious defects in the fight against embezzlement, theft and bribe-taking, those severe crimes against the people and the state.

Comrade Z. Kvachadze, Secretary of the Kirov District Party Committee, dealt with problems of mass political work by the district's Party organizations in fighting for better protection of socialist property. She said that officials of the district Party committee, the courts and the prosecutor's office are being enlisted to deliver speeches, lectures and talks on guarding socialist property and strengthening Soviet law enforcement.

Comrade D. Tabatadze, Assistant Director of the Transcaucasus Railroad, mentioned instances of theft and embezzlement in stores of the railroad's Workers' Supply Department. Still prevalent as a great evil on the Transcaucasus Railroad are the cases of passengers allowed to ride without tickets, which should be regarded as essentially bribe-taking.

Comrade M. Chubinidze, Georgian Republic Minister of State Control, analyzed factors facilitating violation of Soviet laws and theft of socialist property. Some ministries and agencies do not see to proper control over the expenditure of state funds or pay due attention to matters of correct accounting and auditing. Serious cases of theft of goods and funds were discovered at the Georgian office of the Chief Oil Products Supply Administration and at its warehouses, at enterprises of the Georgia Dairy Trust, at the Borzhomi [mineral water] Bottling Plant, etc. Extensive malefaction was also discovered in institutions of the Georgian Republic Ministry of Education.

Comrade Chubinidze cited instances of penetration of producers' cooperatives by speculators; under cover of the artels they engaged in various machinations. Many ministries, agencies and enterprises do not fulfill auditing plans, which leads to lack of check upon and irresponsibility by materially responsible persons.

Comrade T. Kvlividze, Secretary of the Tbilisi Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, focused the attention of the aktiv upon the fact that the struggle to guard socialist property and to combat embezzlement and theft requires of the Party organizations a sharp improvement in political educational work among the broad masses of the working people. Varied forms of agitation and explanatory work must be employed to mobilize public opinion against looters of socialist property. She criticized the work of the clothing administration of the Georgian Republic Ministry of Light Industry, the offices of the Chief Marketing Administration for Light Industry Products, and many other organizations, the management of which has not looked after an effective struggle against looters of socialist property and law violators.

Comrade I. Skhirtladze, Secretary of the Party Committee of The 26 Commissars District, described how the district's Party organizations are fighting to strengthen protection of socialist property at enterprises and stores and for strict observance of Soviet law.

Comrade K. Charkviani delivered concluding remarks after the discussion. He emphasized that work to intensify protection of socialist property and strengthen Soviet law enforcement is not a short-term campaign but one of the constant, fundamental tasks of Party organizations. To meet this task it is necessary to fight with all Bolshevik energy and persistence.

The meeting of the Tbilisi city Party aktiv unanimously adopted a resolution calling on all Party organizations to intensify in every way the struggle to guard socialist property and strengthen Soviet law enforcement, to improve ideological

work and to develop Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism more extensively.

With tremendous enthusiasm the participants in the

meeting adopted a message of greetings to Comrade J. V. Stalin, the great leader and teacher of the Party and the people.

Soviet Note on German Peace Treaty

SOVIET GOVERNMENT NOTE.—To the Governments of the U.S.A., Great Britain and France on a Peace Treaty With Germany. (Pravda and Izvestia, March 11, p. 2. Complete text:) On March 10 U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs A. A. Gromyko handed to Mr. Gascoigne, the Ambassador of Great Britain, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, and M. Brionval, the French Charge d'Affaires, a note of the Soviet government on the question of preparing a peace treaty with Germany. Appended to the note was a Soviet draft of principles of a peace treaty with Germany.

Below is published the text of the note to the government of the U.S.A. and the text of the above-mentioned draft of principles of a peace treaty with Germany.

"The Soviet government deems it necessary to call the attention of the government of the United States of America to the fact that although nearly seven years have elapsed since the end of the war in Europe, a peace treaty has not yet been concluded with Germany.

"To eliminate this abnormal situation, the Soviet government, supporting the address of the German Democratic Republic's government to the four powers, requesting rapid conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, is addressing a proposal on its own part to the government of the United States and likewise to the governments of Great Britain and France to discuss without delay the question of a peace treaty with Germany in order to prepare in the immediate future an agreed draft of a peace treaty and to submit it for consideration by a corresponding international conference with the participation of all interested states.

"Obviously such a peace treaty must be worked out with the direct participation of Germany in the person of an all-German government. It follows from this that the U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Britain and France, which are performing control functions in Germany, must also study the question of conditions conducive to the speediest formation of an all-German government expressing the will of the German people.

"In order to make easier the preparation of a draft peace treaty the Soviet government on its part submits for the consideration of the governments of the U.S.A., Great Britain and France the draft appended hereto of principles of a peace treaty with Germany.

"While proposing that this draft be discussed, the Soviet government at the same time expresses its readiness to consider other possible proposals on this question.

"The government of the U.S.S.R. expects a response from the government of the U.S.A. to the above-mentioned proposal as soon as possible."

Analogous notes were sent by the Soviet government to the governments of Great Britain and France.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT DRAFT OF PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY. (Pravda and Izvestia, March 11, p. 2. Complete text:) Nearly seven years have passed since the end of the war with Germany, and Germany still has no peace treaty, is partitioned, and continues not to enjoy equal rights vis-a-vis other states. It is essential to end such an abnormal situation. This corresponds to the strivings of all peace-loving nations. Without the speediest conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany a just attitude toward the legitimate national interests of the German people cannot be insured.

The conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany is of great importance for the consolidation of peace in Europe. A peace treaty with Germany would make it possible once and for all to solve problems which have arisen as a result of the second world war. The states of Europe which have suffered from Hitlerite aggression, particularly Germany's neighbors, are vitally interested in the solution of these problems. The signing of a peace treaty with Germany will be conducive to improving

the international situation as a whole, and thus contribute to the establishment of a stable peace.

The necessity to accelerate the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany is dictated by the fact that the danger of revival of German militarism, which has twice unleashed a world war, has not been removed, because the relevant decisions of the Potsdam conference have still not been implemented. A peace treaty with Germany must insure the removal of the possibility of the revival of German militarism and German aggression.

The conclusion of a German peace treaty will establish stable conditions of peace for the German people, will be conducive to the development of Germany as a united, independent, democratic, and peace-loving state in accordance with the Potsdam decisions, and will insure to the German people the possibility of peaceful collaboration with other nations.

On the basis of this the governments of the Soviet Union, the United States of America, Great Britain and France have decided to draft a peace treaty with Germany without delay. The governments of the U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Great Britain and France consider that the drafting of a peace treaty with Germany must be based on the following principles:

Participants.—Great Britain, the Soviet Union, the U.S.A., France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Holland and other states which with their armed forces took part in the war against Germany.

Political Provisions.—1. Germany is re-established as a single state. Thus an end is put to the division of Germany, and united Germany is given the opportunity of developing as an independent, democratic, peace-loving state.

2. All armed forces of the occupying powers shall be withdrawn from Germany not later than one year after the coming into force of the peace treaty. All foreign military bases on the territory of Germany shall be liquidated at the same time.

3. Democratic rights shall be secured for the German people, so that all persons under German jurisdiction, irrespective of race, sex, language, or religion, shall enjoy the rights of man and the fundamental freedoms, including freedom of speech, the press, religion, political convictions and assembly.

4. The free functioning of democratic parties and organizations shall be secured in Germany, and they shall be given the right freely to solve their internal affairs, to carry out rallies and meetings, and to enjoy freedom of press and publication.

5. The existence of organizations hostile to democracy and the cause of maintaining peace must not be allowed on the territory of Germany.

6. All former members of the German Army, including officers and generals, all former Nazis, except those who are serving sentences passed by courts for crimes they committed, shall be granted civil and political rights on a par with all other German citizens for participating in the building of a peace-loving, democratic Germany.

7. Germany pledges not to enter into any coalitions or military alliances whatsoever directed against any power which took part with its armed forces in the war against Germany.

Territory.—The territory of Germany is determined by frontiers laid down by the decisions of the Potsdam conference of the great powers.

Economic Provisions.—No limitations whatsoever are placed on Germany regarding the development of a peaceful economy, which is to serve the growth of the well-being of the German people. Germany will also have no limitations placed on her in respect to trade with other countries, sea navigation and in access to world markets.

Military Provisions.—1. Germany shall be allowed to have her own national armed forces (land, air and naval) essential for the defense of the country.

2. Germany is allowed the production of war materiel and equipment, the quantity and types of which must not exceed the

amount necessary for the armed forces laid down for Germany by the peace treaty.

Germany and the United Nations.—States which have concluded a peace treaty with Germany will support Germany's request for admission to membership of the United Nations.

Messrs. Gascoigne, O'Shaughnessy and Brionval declared that they would transmit to their governments the notes and draft of principles of a German peace treaty.

Error of Elevating the Khazars in Ancient History—II

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: **CONCERNING AN ERRONEOUS CONCEPTION.*** (Pravda, Feb. 18, p. 2. Complete text:) Under this headline Pravda published an article Dec. 25, 1951 which criticized works by Prof. M. I. Artamonov and other scholars in connection with the idealization of the Khazar kingdom, a primitive state formation which existed in the period from the seventh to the tenth centuries.

Having discussed the article, the Learned Council of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Institute of the History of Material Culture noted that Pravda correctly and in timely fashion posed the question of the existence in certain historical research works by Soviet scholars of erroneous conceptions about the Khazar kingdom and its historical role. This was manifested especially vividly in the works of V. A. Parkhomenko, M. I. Artamonov, S. P. Tolstov and others.

"Idealization of the Khazar kingdom," the resolution of the Institute's Academic Council states, "goes back to the traditions of bourgeois historiography. Ascribing to the Khazars a progressive role in the history of Eastern Europe has always been closely linked with underestimation of Slav-Russian culture. This conception is akin to the conjectures of M. M. Pokrovsky, who also invented the cultural superiority of nomadic tribes over the Slavs and to the fantasies of N. Ya. Marr,

who lumped together the history of the Slavs and of the other peoples of Southeast Europe."

The Academic Council recognized the necessity of "critically reviewing once again all the historical sources (both written and material) on the history of the Khazar kingdom and evaluating correctly, in Marxist manner, the real role of the Khazar regime in the life of the peoples of Eastern Europe in the period from the seventh to the tenth centuries A. D., which is overestimated by a number of research workers, including M. I. Artamonov."

The article "Concerning an Erroneous Conception" was also discussed at a joint augmented session of the Leningrad Department of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Institute of the History of Material Culture and the Academic Councils of the Faculty of History and Department of Archeology of Zhdanov University in Leningrad. The resolution of this session states:

"Soviet historiography must wage a vigorous and merciless struggle against the antihistorical idealization, borrowed from the arsenal of bourgeois science, of the Khazar state, which not only never exercised a fruitful influence on the formation of the Russian state and on the formation of Russian-Slavic culture but, on the contrary, impeded their development."

The editors have received a letter from Prof. M. I. Artamonov, who acknowledges that the criticism in the article "Concerning an Erroneous Conception" is correct, and thanks Pravda.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 50, p. 10.

Spotlight Remains Fixed on National Literatures

A POEM EXPOSING KHAN KENESARY. (By K. Nurmakhanov. Literaturnaya gazeta, Feb. 16, p. 3. 1500 words. Condensed text:) For a number of years some Kazakh historians interpreted the feudal-monarchical movement of the hangman of the Kazakh people, Kenesary Kasymov, from a bourgeois-nationalist viewpoint. In a number of works, primarily in the "works" of the now exposed bourgeois nationalist Bekmakhanov,* Kazakhstan's annexation to Russia was interpreted from a nationalist position and the progressive significance of this most important event in the life of the Kazakh people was belittled.

Similar nationalist distortions have also occurred in the works of some Kazakh poets and writers, in the works of individual literary scholars and critics who tried to conceal from the people the folk bards' righteous condemnation of Khan Kenesary. At the same time they have propagated the works of the court poets Doskozha and Nysanbai, who extolled as heroic exploits Kenesary's bloody campaigns against neighboring peoples and raids by his brother, Nauryzbai, on the defenseless Kazakh tribes.

But the Kazakh people, who bore all the burden of the khans' arbitrary rule, have assessed in their own way the antipopular movement of Kasymov, the robber khan. The Kazakh people and their progressive representatives created a number of poetical works exposing Kenesary.

Among such works is the folk poem "Kanshaym," composed by a well-known author in the second half of the 19th century. This poem tells of the attack of Kenesary's brother, Nauryzbai, and 40 horse thieves on Tleukabak's peaceful tribe.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Kazakh bourgeois nationalists excluded the poem "Kanshaym" from literature textbooks

for Kazakh schools and wiped it from the history of Kazakh literature, it is nevertheless well known among the people.

A representative of the Kazakh prerevolutionary democratic intelligentsia, M. Seralin,* in his poem "Top Zhargan," published as early as 1907, also exposed the campaigns of plunder and bandit raids by Kenesary and his accomplices. Over a period of many years the adherents of Khan Kenesary concealed M. Seralin's poem from the people.

Kenesary's defenders attempted to conceal from the people even what Dzhambul, the poet who sang of the friendship of the peoples, said about him. In the epilogue to his poem "Klim-Batyr" he wrote:

A deadly foe of the people
Was Kenesary, the demon of death,
He strangled the people, tormented them,
Sowed tears and blood and fire.

A whole section of the poem, where Dzhambul, exposing Kenesary Kasymov's reactionary movement, spoke of the historic roots of the friendship of Soviet peoples, was not printed although it was in the Kazakh manuscript, in the literal line-by-line translation into Russian and even in the finished Russian translation.

Only after Pravda's article "For a Marxist-Leninist Elucidation of Problems of Kazakhstan History"† did works exposing the robber khan Kasymov become accessible to Kazakh readers.

The poem by the Kazakh folk bard Nurkan Akhmetbekov, "The Destruction of the Esauls," was written as early as 1932; in 1936 the poet requested the Kazakh branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences to publish the poem in the republic press. But Kenesary's defenders, who held positions at that time in a

* [For previous articles on Bekmakhanov see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. II, No. 52; Vol. III, Nos. 17 and 42; Vol. IV, Nos. 2 and 6.]

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 6, p. 12.

† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. II, No. 52, pp. 14-16.

number of the republic's institutions of scholarship, relegated the poem to the Academy's archives. In 1939 Akhmetbekov amended his original version. However, the poem again found its way to the archives. Only after the appearance of the Pravda article was the author able to publish his poem in the magazine *Edibiyet zhene iskusstvo*. Thus "The Destruction of the Esauls" first saw the light 20 years after it was written.

It attracted the attention of Kazakh readers and received a republic prize as one of the best works of Kazakh Soviet poetry published in 1951.

In "The Destruction of the Esauls" the poet tells of the driving of the robber khan Kenesary from the Sary-Arka steppes. On the basis of historical materials of the past he exposes the baseness of any attempt to idealize Kenesary's feudal-monarchical movement. Akhmetbekov shows convincingly how alien and hateful was Kenesary to the Kazakh working people:

All the people turned away from the khan,
He was cursed by young and old.

Akhmetbekov reveals in his poem the cruel arbitrariness of the robber khan, who grouped around him horse thieves, slave-traders and bandits cast out by the people. Before the reader's eyes pass pictures of men who sold their souls and their consciences to gain wealth by plundering the people.

The author has realistically drawn the characters of Kenesary and his brother. Kenesary is shown as a tyrant striving to strengthen the khans' power and the greedy feudal lords' domination at any price.

Kenesary imposed unbearable taxes on the people. In full accord with historical truth, the author shows that tax collection was often accompanied by raids on the peaceful auls. ...

In the poem the author shows Kenesary as the mortal foe not only of the Kazakh but also of the Russian people. The poet relates how Kenesary allied himself with the Kokand Khan to fight Russia. ...

"The Destruction of the Esauls" has decided ideological importance and undoubtedly is one of the best works of Kazakh Soviet poetry. It should be made available to readers throughout the Union.

Letter to the Editor: **CONCERNING V. LACIS' NOVEL 'TO THE NEW SHORE.'** (By a group of readers. Pravda, Feb. 25, p. 2. Complete text:) An article by M. Zorin of Riga, entitled "Discussion of V. Lacis' Novel 'To the New Shore'"* recently appeared in *Literaturnaya gazeta* (Dec. 15, 1951).

As is known, V. Lacis' novel was published [serially] in Russian translation in 1951 in three issues of the magazine *Zvezda*.

In his article M. Zorin reports a discussion held in Riga by the Art Council of the Latvian State Publishing House in which the novel was subjected to severe criticism. The author reports the negative opinions expressed by participants in the discussion, but, on the surface, himself abstains from interfering in the matter under discussion. But this is a mere subterfuge on the author's part. Actually, judging by the selection of facts and the stress laid on certain aspects of the discussion, the author is expounding his own negative views of Lacis' novel. The discussion is nothing more than a pretext for him. Zorin found this paltry subterfuge necessary to escape personal responsibility.

Zorin asserts that the novel's hero is Aivars, adopted son of the kulak Taurins, who later broke with Taurins' family and went over to the side of the people. Zorin asserts that the novel turns on Aivars. This is untrue.

However one approaches the question—whether from the point of view of the number of pages devoted to Aivars or from the point of view of Aivars' role in the novel—Aivars cannot in any way be made the hero. If one wants to speak of a hero in the novel, the best choice would be Janis Lidums, an old workingman, a Bolshevik, who is far above Aivars in his understanding of social questions, his authority among the people and the weight he carries in Party circles. The *aktiv* has by no means full confidence in Aivars. He is given various missions but he always works under the *aktiv's* careful supervision. And only after Aivars successfully fulfills his task of draining the

marsh and deals with his former foster-father, the kulak Taurins, who appears at this point—only after this is the question of Aivars' admission to the Party raised.

But the chief merit of Lacis' novel is not his depiction of individual heroes but the fact that the main, the real hero of the novel is the Latvian people, the common working people, yesterday still intimidated and downtrodden, today of good cheer and building a new life. Lacis' novel is an epic of the Latvian people, which has broken with old bourgeois institutions and is building new socialist institutions.

Zorin goes on to assert that the split in Taurins' family and Aivars' break with Taurins is a chance event, an insignificant episode, that such an episode cannot be made the basis of a novel. This is also untrue.

First, as has already been said, Aivars' break with Taurins is neither the basis nor a vital point in the novel. The break is only an episode. The novel's basis is the popular movement of the Latvian peasantry for a collective farm system in the countryside.

Second, it is quite untrue to say that the split in Taurins' family and Aivars' break with the family is a chance event, an insignificant episode. Lacis is describing the transition in Latvia from the bourgeois nationalist regime to Soviet institutions, from individual peasant farming to the collective farm system. A distinctive feature of the period is the breakdown of old institutions, old foundations, old ways and customs, setting brother against brother, children against fathers and breaking up families, including kulak families. Therefore there is nothing fortuitous in the fact that the storm of the new popular movement broke upon Taurins' family and divided it. Not only Taurins' family. It also broke upon the family of Paceplis, the middle peasant, and sundered the son and daughter from the family, drawing them into the popular movement. Only people who are ignorant of life and believe in the kulaks' almightiness can think that the kulak and kulak agent families can stand up to the blows of the popular movement, that in the period of disintegration of the old the families of the kulak and the kulak agents can remain untouched. No, the disintegration of the family life of the kulaks and kulak agents in the period of the growth of the collective farm movement is not a chance event, not a mere episode, but a law of life. For just this reason Lacis, as a good artist who knows life well, could not omit the process of disintegration of the family life of the kulaks and kulak agents.

After what has been said it becomes quite clear that Zorin's report on the "ideological defects" and "ideological disorientation" of "To the New Shore" is absolutely worthless. In order to convince anyone of the justification of such accusations, one's arsenal must include something more serious than a superficial and ambiguous report from Riga. We cannot consider these leftish attacks on V. Lacis as arguments. On the contrary, such attacks indicate the absence of any arguments whatsoever.

We consider Lacis' novel "To the New Shore" a great achievement of Soviet literature, ideologically and politically consistent from beginning to end.

We would like Pravda to express its opinion on V. Lacis' novel.

Editor's Note: The editors of Pravda are in agreement with the position taken by the group of readers.

CONCERNING V. LACIS' NOVEL 'TO THE NEW SHORE.' (*Literaturnaya gazeta*, Feb. 26, p. 2. 1000 words.) [*Literaturnaya gazeta* reprints the complete text of the letter from a group of readers which appeared in Pravda Feb. 25 (above) and Pravda's editorial note approving the position of the group of readers. *Literaturnaya gazeta* adds the following:] **Editor's Note:** The editors of *Literaturnaya gazeta* consider the appraisal of V. Lacis' novel given in a letter from a group of Pravda's readers to be correct and admit their gross mistake in publishing in their newspaper the dispatch by M. Zorin entitled "Discussion of V. Lacis' Novel 'To the New Shore.'"

PLENARY SESSION OF UZBEKISTAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (By Staff Correspondent V. Sitov. Pravda, Feb. 27, p. 2. Complete text:) A plenary session of

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 50, pp. 52-53.

the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee has been held. Comrade Niyazov, Secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, reported on the state of ideological work in the republic and measures to improve it.

It was observed in the report and in the discussion at the session that the Uzbekistan Party organization, fulfilling the Communist Party Central Committee's and Comrade Stalin's instructions on ideological questions, has obtained certain improvements in the republic's ideological work.

During the past three years 13 volumes of V. I. Lenin's "Works" and 13 volumes of J. V. Stalin's "Works" have been translated and published in the Uzbek language. More than 4000 members of the Uzbekistan Party *aktiv* and Soviet *aktiv* are studying in the Communist Party Higher Party School, the republic Party school, and in courses and universities of Marxism-Leninism. One hundred thirty thousand Communists and more than 200,000 Young Communists are receiving political instruction. Certain successes have been achieved in the development of science, literature and the arts. The successful ten-day festival of Uzbek literature and arts in Moscow was a striking example of the triumph in the republic of the Leninist-Stalinist national policy.

At the same time participants in the session stated that there are serious shortcomings in the organization of ideological work in the republic. The Central Committee bureau and province, city and district Party committees have slackened their Party organizational and ideological work.

Many Party organizations in the republic underestimate the task of Marxist-Leninist training of cadres. The Party educational system's school year started extremely late. Insufficient attention is paid to the ideological content of instruction. Theoretical and methodological aid is not energetically given to propagandists. In a number of cases Party organizations do not check on the studies of Communists studying by themselves, [outside the classrooms or study groups]. Party committee lecture groups are working unsatisfactorily. Last year the Samarkand Province Party Committee lecture bureau confined its lectures to two subjects: the international situation and current events.

The question of the backwardness of the republic's historiography occupied an important part of Comrade Niyazov's report and the session discussion. Serious mistakes and distortions occur in the study and elucidation of Uzbek history. Instead of making a profound study of vital historical questions certain Uzbek scholars are excessively attracted by study of the history and culture of distant epochs and idealize Uzbekistan's feudal past.

Historians are mainly engaged in studying questions of the Middle Ages and have not produced a single work on the history of Uzbekistan in the Soviet period.

Certain academic workers [R. Abdushukurov, S. Radzhabov and G. Rizayev] have underestimated in their works the tremendous importance of the October socialist revolution and the Bolshevik party's role in the creation, development and strengthening of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. The unbreakable Stalinist friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union is poorly shown and propagandized.

That they have done little to clarify the progressive nature of Uzbekistan's annexation to Russia in the second half of the 19th century is a vital shortcoming of the historians' work. They are not sufficiently exposing the British bourgeoisie's efforts to enslave the Central Asian peoples in the 19th century.

The inclusion of Uzbekistan in Russia, which became the center of the world revolutionary movement and the homeland of Leninism at the turn of the century, was of great progressive importance for the Uzbek people. Study of this question is one of the most pressing tasks of historical science.

Serious mistakes in matters of principle occurred in the "History of the Peoples of Uzbekistan," especially in the second volume, edited by V. Ya. Nepomin and V. A. Shishkin. Historians have not made a scientific Marxist study of certain Uzbek reactionary-monarchical movements of the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century and, in contradiction to historical truth, declare them to be national liberation movements.

Discussion of questions of historiography in the Uzbek Re-

public Academy of Sciences and the Central Asian University was on a low ideological level in 1950-1951. The Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee did not direct the discussion along the path of developing criticism and self-criticism.

The Academy's directors have not been able to raise its scientific work to the level of the tasks facing the republic. The Academy has not yet become a genuine center of creative scientific thought. The Academy's History and Archeology, Oriental Studies, Language and Literature and Economics Institutes are working unsatisfactorily.

The session criticized the work of the Uzbek Republic Ministry of Education (Minister Comrade Muratkhodzhayev). A large number of pupils, especially Uzbek girls, leave school before the proper age. There are serious mistakes and shortcomings in teaching the Russian and Uzbek languages. The Secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade Tursunov, observed that feudal poets are idealized in Uzbek literature textbooks and courses. Individual textbooks sing the praises of tyrants of the Moslem East and are strewn with Arab and Persian terms, unintelligible to Soviet school children.

The activity of the republic Union of Soviet Writers and other creative organizations was much discussed at the plenary session.

The republic's writers and workers of the arts have achieved certain successes in the postwar period. This is shown by the results of the ten-day festival of Uzbek literature and arts in Moscow. Many writers have returned to contemporary themes. But they have not yet created great works, monumental in ideological and artistic value. Individual works on contemporary subjects have been written without a deep knowledge of life, on a low ideological and artistic level. Certain writers make nationalist mistakes in their work.

Comrade Abdurazakov, Secretary of the Uzbekistan Young Communist League Central Committee, observed that literature for Uzbek children is lagging greatly behind the times. Some authors have written bad children's books which sing the praises of feudal magnates' amatory adventures. The best books by Russian classic and Soviet writers are frequently not translated into the Uzbek language.

The republic Administration on Affairs of the Arts was seriously criticized at the plenary session. Comrade Rashidov, Chairman of the Uzbek Republic Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Saparov, Secretary of the Kara-Kalpak District Party Committee, told the plenary session of serious shortcomings in the development of music.

Session participants greatly criticized the republic Committee for Cultural-Educational Institutions and the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge. It was observed that many houses of culture, reading rooms and libraries do not carry out cultural-enlightenment work. More than 400 rural collective farm clubs are not used for the purpose for which they are intended. Shortcomings have also been observed in the work of the republic press, motion picture and radio services, and in installing radio facilities. The republic's Ministry of Cinematography has not produced a single good film on a contemporary subject in the past few years.

It was stated in the report and in the discussion that serious shortcomings in ideological work have occurred because the Central Committee bureau and district Party committees are not executing Party instructions for combining political and economic work satisfactorily.

Plenary session participants emphasized in their speeches that the Uzbekistan Party organization is strong and monolithic, closely rallied around the Communist Party Central Committee, and that under the leadership of the Central Committee and Comrade Stalin personally it will cope with the tasks facing it.

The Central Committee plenary session adopted a detailed resolution to improve the level of all ideological work in the republic.

The Chairman of the Uzbekistan Council of Ministers, Comrade Mukhitdinov, spoke at the plenary session on the second item on its agenda, "Results of the 1951 Agricultural Year and Tasks of the Uzbekistan Party Organization in the Advance of Agriculture in 1952."

World Politics

ATLANTIC PACT

COMPLIMENTS AND CARTOONS. (By M. Sturua. *Izvestia*, Feb. 16, p. 4. Complete text:) Negotiations took place recently in Ankara between Turkish Prime Minister Menderes and Minister of Foreign Affairs Koprülü, on the one hand, and Venizelos, Greek Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the other. These talks were connected with the forthcoming official inclusion of Greece and Turkey in the aggressive Atlantic bloc.

Official statements reported that the talks were held "in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding." Both Menderes and Venizelos swore eternal friendship for each other. Venizelos even recalled the "tree of friendship" between Greece and Turkey which was planted by his father and Kemal Ataturk in their day.

But there are two sides to every medal. Greek-Turkish "friendship" also has another side. This other side is as follows:

Several days ago the Greek paper *Ethnicos Kyrix* printed a cartoon depicting a tree with the inscription "Turkish-Greek Friendship." Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs Venizelos is watering the tree with a watering pot. A dog with a fez, presumably representing Turkey, sits under the tree. Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs Koprülü is hurrying to the tree with a wheelbarrow filled with "the problem of Cyprus." The caption under the cartoon reads: Venizelos (to Koprülü): "Mr. Koprülü! That artificial fertilizer will kill the tree of Turkish-Greek friendship."

Such a graphic illustration of Venizelos' bombastic expatiations on Greek-Turkish friendship could not but sting the pride of the easily inflamed Turkish newspaper *Janizaries*. Immediately after this cartoon was printed in Athens, the Turkish newspaper *Hurriyet* reproduced it, giving such an eloquent and exhaustive commentary that it is worth quoting in full.

Hurriyet stated: "We wish to add that our friendship will not endure if the Turkish people are depicted as a dog with a fez under a tree. Our previous patience with the Greek press, which is publishing such impudent cartoons, is coming to an end. We do not even know what there is to say about such vulgarity, manifested a week after Venizelos, who spoke much of Turkish-Greek friendship, left Turkey. Why is our Ministry of Foreign Affairs silent in the face of such cartoons about the Turkish people? Such friendship is pitiable, and people who close their eyes to such cartoons are also pitiable."

Thus, the roots of the tree of Greek-Turkish friendship, upon which Menderes and Venizelos expatiate, are again shown to be in an advanced state of decay.

International Review: SQUABBLES IN THE 'EUROPEAN COMMUNITY.' (By M. Marinin. *Pravda*, Feb. 17, p. 4. 1400 words. Condensed text:) An unprecedented rumpus is going on in the American-British bloc. Only yesterday the faithful journalists of the reactionary press were painting a picture of the forthcoming "rebirth" of Charlemagne's empire in Central Europe on the basis of the "unification" of France and Western Germany. Today a completely different theme is filling the columns of U.S. and West European newspapers. The center of attention is a violent squabble between the French and West German politicians. ...

What is the main reason for it? It is the obvious crisis in U.S. European policy, the fact that the rebuff to this policy by the masses in the West European countries is assuming such force and dimensions that even the zealous agents of Wall Street cannot grapple with it.

What maneuvers have French ruling circles not resorted to in their efforts to carry out the Americans' plans! They have repeatedly trampled openly on the constitution of the country; they maintain that the deliberately anti-French plans for setting up a "European cartel" and a "European army" are a product of the French national spirit; every three months or so they form a new government, each stubbornly following the old path.

But, as experience shows, this whole game only intensifies France's external difficulties, at the same time making its domestic difficulties more acute.

France faces a dilemma: either to engage to the limit in the American adventurist formation of a "European army," and in this case inevitably to become turned into a subordinate element in the American-Bonn military machine, or to follow a policy in keeping with the vital interests of national security, a policy of strengthening peace and cooperation with the peace-loving countries.

The first path means capitulation to restored German militarism, turning France into small change with which the U.S.A. is getting ready to pay for its deal with the German revanchists. Not only the masses are realizing the fatal nature of this path, but, to an ever greater extent, the patriotically minded sections of the business circles.

The French people are contrasting this policy of national suicide with the clear program of defending the country's security by following a genuinely peace-loving policy. Along this path they will meet with the support and friendship of all the peace-loving peoples, including the majority of the German people.

The struggle of the working class and the progressive sections of the entire population of Western Germany against the adventurist policy of Washington and Bonn is becoming an increasingly important and effective factor. The *Financial Times*, organ of British business circles, states that "in Western Germany broad strata are opposed to Germany's participation in the defense of Europe," i. e., against the formation of an aggressive "European army." The newspaper goes on to state that "open protest is growing" here.

A striking manifestation of this protest is the recent special conference of Bavarian trade union representatives. Both Adenauer's and Schumacher's agents exercised great pressure on it. But the conference, expressing the will of 900,000 trade union members, unanimously passed a resolution decisively rejecting the policy of remilitarizing Western Germany. ...

One of the most important guarantees that the warmongers' adventurist plans will fail is the joint struggle for the great cause of peace by broad strata of the French and German peoples.

Not only Paris and Bonn, but Washington and London are actively participating in the Franco-Bonn "duel." French Prime Minister Faure tried to emphasize this when, in his recent speech to the National Assembly, he placed particular stress on the fact that France and Western Germany are not the "only actors in the theater." It is true that for fully understandable reasons Faure did not enlarge on the subject of the role being played by the other actors. But this is clear even without special explanation.

Of course the British diplomats are not averse to warming their hands over the blaze of antagonism between Paris and Bonn. They like the idea very much of performing the mission of "supreme arbitrator," a mission they are all the more ready to fulfill because the results of the British Prime Minister's recent transatlantic visit aroused deep anxiety in the country and are considered to be another step along the path of subordinating British policy to American dictates. But, of course, Acheson's department has completely different plans. It has examined the alarm signals in the recent events, which testify to the deepening crisis in U.S. European policy, and intends to intensify its pressure on both Britain and France.

The *British Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post* points out that Acheson has hurried to send a special letter to the "interested parties." In it he expresses dissatisfaction with the situation which has arisen and makes it clear that the U.S.A. is on Adenauer's side. But this is completely clear without further evidence from the U.S. Secretary of State.

Against this background, it is easy to understand the real purport of the London meeting of U.S., British and French Foreign Ministers and Bonn Premier Adenauer. The U.S.A. is demanding "discipline" and "loyalty to obligations undertaken" from its partners. It is insisting that the establishment of a "European," in other words German, army should be speeded up to the maximum, and that Western Germany should be ensured a part "in working out the policy" of the North Atlantic alliance.

This American dictate will undoubtedly be wrapped up in a

suitably hypocritical form. Not in vain is the American-British press proclaiming that the center of attention in the London talks will be the question of "ways to assist the French government in overcoming the serious crisis connected with the rearmament of Germany."

However, no such means exist. The further game of the formation of the "European army" can only lead to an intensification of the serious crisis France is now experiencing. And not only France, but all the other West European countries. The French people are determinedly rejecting the remilitarization of Germany. And they will not allow themselves to be deceived. ...

International Review: OTTAWA—ROME—LISBON. (By M. Marinin. Pravda, Feb. 17, p. 4. 1100 words. Condensed text:) The next session of the North Atlantic Council is opening Feb. 20 in Lisbon. The results of events are usually summed up after they occur. This time, however, this wise tradition has been broken. The U.S. Secretary of State has considered it necessary to give a warning in advance that the outcome of the Lisbon meeting should not be considered a criterion for estimating the situation in the North Atlantic alliance. Moreover, Acheson gave a general recommendation to reject—as he emphasized—such ephemeral, temporary criteria as the results of the Council meetings of the American-British bloc, and to consider the latter's work "as a whole."

Acheson did not give these warnings because things are going well. In anticipating the results of the Lisbon session, the U.S. diplomats are guided by the sorry lessons of the two previous gatherings of the Atlantic alliance, one held in Ottawa in September, 1951, and the second in Rome in November, 1951.

Every time the American press touches on the question of the results of these meetings it has to give a good appearance to a very bad state of affairs. It declares that Ottawa and Rome served to clarify the positions and viewpoints of the participants in these conferences. ... But if the situation has already been clarified, if differences of opinion have been discovered, then what is to be expected from the Lisbon session? Gloomy, pessimistic forecasts are being made for it. ...

In addition to the German problem, which occasions sharp differences of opinion, an intense struggle is going on over the report of the so-called "committee of wise men." ...

According to the press, among the questions to be discussed in Lisbon is that of the forthcoming reorganization of the whole machinery of the North Atlantic alliance with the purpose of placing its activity "under the general control of a central body." Actually it is a question of ensuring more power to the American representatives, both in the military sphere and in finance and economics.

A conference of the so-called military committee of the Atlantic alliance ended recently in Lisbon. According to numerous press reports a heated debate took place there between the American and British generals. The subject of the dispute was which command is to include Greece and Turkey. The forced inclusion of Greece and Turkey in the military system of the Atlantic alliance was connected with pending pressure from the U.S.A., Britain and France on the Middle Eastern countries in order to turn these countries into military springboards for the American-British bloc.

The preparations for the Lisbon session of the North Atlantic Council show that the U.S.A. is increasing its efforts to impose its dictate on Western Europe and gain what it wants. The U.S.A. is launching the entire arsenal of methods of "total diplomacy," beginning with rather crude insinuations that if the forthcoming session is a failure this may entail "a radical change in American policy."

Such threats speak for themselves. They again expose—if this is necessary—the foundation upon which the American-British bloc is based and upon which it acts. Like every alliance of aggressors, this bloc is torn by internal contradictions. And the more sharply they are felt, the greater use is made of the policy of the "senior partner" dictating to its "junior partners," the policy of suppressing national sovereignty, intensifying the tension in the international situation and making greater preparations for a new war.

The purpose of the Atlantic alliance is war: its methods are

international adventures and provocation. This is why the great movement of the fighters for peace attaches primary importance to exposing the Atlantic alliance's policy of aggression and adventure and to rallying all peace partisans on the basis of struggle against this policy. ...

COLONIAL STRUGGLE

GROWTH OF NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN COLONIES AND DEPENDENT COUNTRIES. (By I. Plyshevsky. Izvestia, Feb. 13, pp. 3-4. 2200 words. Condensed text:) ... The Chinese people's victory has had a tremendous influence on the development of the national liberation movement in all the colonial countries. The national liberation struggle of the peoples of the colonial world has risen to a new and considerably higher level.

After the second world war the national liberation movement included the broadest strata of the colonial peoples. In a number of countries (Korea, Viet Nam, Malaya, the Philippines) the popular struggle for national independence took the form of armed insurrection against the colonizers. It is also characteristic that today all or almost all of the colonial and dependent countries are involved in the liberation movement.

Important qualitative changes have taken place in the very nature of the anti-imperialist struggle. The working class, leading the peasantry and other strata of the people, marches in the vanguard of the national liberation struggle. In Korea, Viet Nam, Malaya, Indonesia and many other colonial and dependent countries, the Communist Party has become the acknowledged leader of millions of working people, having gained their confidence as the political party waging the most consistent and selfless struggle for the national independence and sovereignty of their countries. ...

At present a gigantic antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution is developing which is upsetting the plans and calculations of the American-British imperialist bosses. A united, democratic and anti-imperialist front consisting of the working class, the peasantry, the laboring intelligentsia, the so-called "middle classes" and the national bourgeoisie, all of whom are interested in their countries' liberation from imperialist oppression, is being formed in the struggle for the national independence of the colonial and dependent countries.

The peoples of Indo-China are in the vanguard of the fighters for independence and national liberation. In a bitter struggle against the French colonizers, financed and supported in every way by the American imperialists, the Viet Nameese people have created the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Waging incessant battles against the French occupiers, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has succeeded in forming a regular army and liberating more than 90% of the entire territory of the country from the imperialists. ...

The Malayan people's armed national liberation struggle, which began in June, 1948, continues. The dispatch of more and more military reinforcements to Malaya is not producing the results desired by the British imperialists. According to a statement by Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in Southeast Asia, the Malayan National Liberation Army controlled about 75% of the country in the beginning of 1951.

The Malayan National Liberation Army and the partisan units are successfully resisting the 140,000-strong British Army, armed with artillery, tanks and aircraft. In 1948 and 1949 alone more than 12,000 British were killed in Malaya. Direct expenditures on the Malayan war alone, which is being waged in the interests of the monopolists, is costing the British people \$280,000,000 a year.

Nor have the Indonesian people laid down their arms. Reports appear more and more frequently in the press concerning the Indonesian working people's active moves against the colonial exploitation of the Dutch planters and the American monopolies. More than 600,000 Indonesians signed the World Peace Council appeal for the conclusion of a peace pact among the five great powers. The Indonesian masses are fighting for peace, for freedom, for the independence of the Indonesian Republic.

The forces of resistance to imperialism are growing in the Near and Middle Eastern countries. Under pressure from the popular masses, the Iranian government nationalized the Anglo-

Iranian Oil Co., by means of which the British monopolies have been robbing Iran for years, interfering in its foreign and domestic policy, trampling on the sovereignty of the country. In reply to the Iranian government's decision to nationalize the oil, the British government resorted to intimidation, sent warships to Iran's shores, had recourse to economic pressure. However, the Iranian people were not intimidated by the threats and demanded of its government a firm policy on the question of the nationalization of the oil.

On Oct. 15, 1951, under the influence of the popular masses, the Egyptian government repealed the agreements of 1899 and 1936, which British imperialism had imposed on them. These agreements gave Britain the right to place its troops on Egyptian territory and in effect to lord it not only over the Suez Canal zone but also over the whole of Egypt. At present the British and American imperialists are taking further military and diplomatic steps to suppress the movement of the Egyptian people who are struggling for liberation from colonial slavery.

The peoples of India and Burma are waging a national liberation struggle, demanding complete independence from British imperialism. The same struggle is being waged by the peoples of Tunisia and Morocco, by the peoples of Latin America. This struggle is being waged in various forms and under various conditions, but everywhere it manifests the colonial peoples' heightened national consciousness, their desire for freedom and national sovereignty.

The experience of the national liberation movement in colonial and dependent countries shows that the imperialist powers do not intend to relinquish their rights and privileges in the colonies without a struggle. Any promises by the imperialists to leave their colonies voluntarily are a gross deceit, a maneuver designed to maintain their colonial domination. The victory of the popular national liberation movement can only be achieved through bitter struggle against the foreign imperialists who are oppressing the peoples, against their mainstay within the countries in the form of feudal landlords, against their agents in the form of the compradore bourgeoisie, speculators and big financial magnates who have gone over to the imperialists' side. ...

The U.S.A. has become the chief country in the imperialist camp which is attempting to suppress the national liberation movement in the colonial and dependent countries. The United States is uniting the forces of international reaction around itself, is seeking to precipitate a new world war in order to plunder and enslave other peoples. The American imperialists are trying not only to take over the colonial "heritage" of the European colonial powers but also to bring the entire world under U.S. control. In the increased political activity of the popular masses of the colonial and dependent countries, the American imperialists see a great obstacle to the realization of their adventurous plans. Therefore they have taken the lead in the campaign against the peoples' national liberation movement in all the colonial and dependent countries. Evidence of this is the U.S.A.'s struggle against the Filipino patriots and the American imperialists' aid to the French and Dutch governments in their attempts to suppress the national liberation movement in Viet Nam and Indonesia. It is also shown by the U.S.A.'s measures against the growing forces of resistance to imperialism in the countries of the Near and Middle East and in the countries of North and South Africa. The American imperialists' predatory attack on Korea and the U.S.A.'s hostile policy toward the Chinese People's Republic stress again the aggressiveness of American imperialism, its desire to preserve the stability of the colonial system at any cost. ...

FAR EAST

China

[During the week Pravda and Izvestia carry the exchange of telegrams between J. Stalin and Mao Tse-tung and between Chou En-lai and A. Vyshinsky, and also 19 articles, editorials and reports on the second anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance.]

(Editorial)—ALLIANCE AND COOPERATION OF TWO GREAT PEOPLES. (Izvestia, Feb. 14, p. 4. 2100 words. Condensed text:) ... The Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic is a mighty barrier to the imperialist warmongers' criminal plans. Its main task is to prevent a repetition of aggression and violation of the peace by Japan or any other state which directly or indirectly unites with Japan in acts of aggression. Loyal to their international obligations, the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic consistently support the conversion of Japan to a peace-loving, democratic state, and oppose the U.S. ruling circle's policy of restoring Japanese militarism. ...

The successful functioning of two joint Soviet-Chinese stock companies, set up by special agreements in 1950 for the prospecting and exploitation of petroleum and nonferrous metals in Sinkiang Province in China, and the Society for the Organization and Exploitation of Civilian Airlines play a major role in the development of China's national industry. Soviet specialists—engineers, technicians and skilled workers—who have come from the Soviet Union at the request of the Chinese People's Republic government, are giving considerable assistance in restoring and developing new China's national economy. The Soviet Union's comprehensive assistance and the utilization of its rich experience have helped the restoration and development of the national economy and the strengthening of people's democratic China in many ways. ...

The mutual exchange of cultural achievements between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, particularly the Chinese artists' tours and the showing of Chinese films in the U.S.S.R., and also the translation of contemporary Chinese literature into Russian, the visits of Soviet cultural workers to China and the wide dissemination of the achievements of advanced Soviet science, literature and art in the Chinese People's Republic, have been a considerable help in drawing the two fraternal peoples closer together.

The past two years have shown that the Sino-Soviet treaty has fully justified the hopes the Soviet and Chinese peoples put in it, and has confirmed the fact that the friendship and alliance of the two great peoples is a mighty force for the defense and strengthening of peace throughout the world. ...

Mongolian People's Republic

APPEAL BY CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY TO MONGOLIAN PEOPLE. (Pravda, Feb. 17, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 3. Complete text:) Ulan-Bator (Tass)—The papers have published the Appeal of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party to All Members of the Party and to the Mongolian People.

In connection with the death of Marshal Choibalsan, the appeal calls upon all party members, the workers, stock-breeders, the people's intelligentsia, youth, and the working people of the Mongolian People's Republic to close their ranks still more closely around the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the people's government, to devote all their strength and energy to the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the national economic plans, to multiply the successes in all fields of the national economy and culture. The appeal states: "The selfless, constructive, creative work of all our people is for the benefit of the beloved homeland and the conscientious and strenuous work of every worker at his post is the best monument to our dear and beloved Comrade Choibalsan."

"The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party calls upon all Party members and all the Mongolian people to intensify their activity in the struggle against the instigators of a new war and for peace, democracy and socialism in the ranks of the mighty world front of peace partisans headed by the great Soviet Union."

"The Mongolian people's friendship with the great Soviet people, established by Sukhe-Bator and Choibalsan, is the mighty pillar of our freedom and independence, the source of all the outstanding successes in the development and prospering of our homeland, a guarantee of our continued, successful advance along the road to socialism."

"The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party calls on all Party members and all the Mongolian people to keep this great friendship with the Soviet people inviolable, to develop and strengthen it still more, steadfastly to presume their fidelity and devotion to our great and best friend—the Soviet Union, the heroic Leninist-Stalinist party, to our wise friend, teacher and father Comrade Stalin."

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES

CZECHOSLOVAK-ALBANIAN TRADE AGREEMENT. (Izvestia, Feb. 17, p. 3. Complete text:) Prague (Tass)—An agreement was signed in Prague Feb. 15 on trade between the Czechoslovak Republic and the Albanian People's Republic, and also an agreement on payments for 1952. In accordance with this agreement, Czechoslovakia will supply Albania with various kinds of mechanical equipment and other industrial products. The Albanian People's Republic will supply Czechoslovakia with industrial raw materials and various agricultural products.

EASTERN EUROPE

Bulgaria

ON SOVIET-BULGARIAN TRADE RELATIONS. (Pravda and Izvestia, Feb. 14, p. 2. Complete text:) As a result of successful negotiations between the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Trade and a trade delegation from the Bulgarian People's Republic, a protocol on reciprocal trade between the U.S.S.R. and Bulgaria for 1952 was signed Feb. 9, 1952.

The protocol envisages a further increase in trade turnover in 1952, in comparison with 1951.

The Bulgarian trade delegation, headed by Minister of Foreign Trade Mr. Ganev, left Moscow Feb. 13, 1952.

NEAR EAST

Iraq

THE WRATH OF THE IRAQI PEOPLE. (By G. Osipov. Komsomolskaya pravda, Feb. 19, p. 4. 1500 words. Condensed text:) ... Present-day Iraq is a beggarly, semicolonial country with a devastated economy, a country of unemployed and homeless.

At present the formally "independent" Iraq is in fact governed by the British Ambassador in Baghdad John Troutbeck and a large apparatus of British civil servants. British garrisons and military bases are situated in the largest cities. British "advisers" and "instructors" have entrenched themselves in the Ministry of the Interior and in other Iraqi departments. There are dozens of British instructors and teachers in the higher educational institutions and military schools. ...

The regime of terror and oppression in Iraq is daily assuming more and more loathsome and savage forms. On the basis of the so-called "Anti-Communist Law No. 51," issued by the government, the secret police indiscriminately pick up anyone who comes within its reach. Every progressive movement in the country is considered "communist" and comes under the jurisdiction of this monstrous law. Opposition parties in the country are banned; democratic newspapers are shut down; youth organizations and trade unions are destroyed. The most active fighters for peace are in prison. ...

Unable to hold back the people's wrath with their local garrisons and hired police, the British are sending more and more military units into Iraq. The Iraqi people see British troops moving by night through Iraqi cities and villages. Groups of British jet planes arrive at the British air base of Habbaniya (west of Baghdad).

The events in Iran and Egypt have intensified the people's liberation movement in Iraq. The country's working people are demanding the nationalization of their country's oil industry. The Iraqi people are fighting selflessly against the British ruling circles' attempt to turn their country into a base for aggression against Iran and Egypt. They are fighting against the American-British plans to bring Iraq into the "Middle East Command"—a branch of the Atlantic bloc. ...

CENTRAL EUROPE

Austria

POLICY OF PARTITIONING AUSTRIA. (By Staff Correspondent V. Mikhailov. Pravda, Feb. 19, p. 3. 1200 words. Condensed text:) Vienna—Last month, when the Western powers refused to accept the Soviet proposals for drawing up an Austrian treaty as quickly as possible, the world public was again given an opportunity to discover for itself that American diplomacy by no means intends to conduct fruitful negotiations on the Austrian treaty.

However, the true reasons for this position were still assiduously camouflaged at that time with talk about the Western powers' "preoccupation" with an Austrian treaty. Only individual bourgeois newspapers hinted that Washington had "torpedoed" the conference it had proposed on the Austrian draft treaty—which had almost been agreed upon—in order to impose a new draft treaty. And the State Department kept the essence of this draft a deep secret.

But in only two weeks the secret became apparent. At the end of January, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs Gruber, in an interview with a New York Times correspondent, blurted out his masters' secret plans. He announced his intention of making a speech over the radio on Feb. 2 in order to "prepare the Austrian public for a new, firmer line which will ensure Austria's freedom."

However, the American correspondent forestalled the Austrian Minister. A day before Gruber's speech he revealed what Gruber's "new, firmer line" would be. The American correspondent asserted that it was primarily a question of raising the Austrian question in the United Nations.

The meaning of this demand amounts to finally eliminating the conference of Deputy Foreign Ministers as the only competent quadripartite body for working out an Austrian treaty. Making use of its mechanical majority in the United Nations, Washington calculates on dragging through an Austrian treaty which is to its liking.

The realization of such plans would inflict a heavy blow on the Austrian republic. It would paralyze the work of the Allied Council for Austria and would lead to the country's being divided into two parts. The facts indicate that the criminal plot of American imperialists and the reactionary Austrian ruling hierarchy not only exists but is already beginning to be put into effect. ...

Gruber cannot wait to show his serf-like zeal to Washington. The New York Times states that the Austrian government "intends to break off relations with enterprises under Soviet control and to stop supplying them with electric power." The enterprises referred to were placed under the administration of Soviet agencies as German property, in accordance with the Potsdam Agreement. The Soviet enterprises in Austria provide thousands of Austrians with highly paid work, supply the Austrian market with cheap, first-class products and play an important role in maintaining stability in the country's economy. ...

In Western Austria industrial construction is carried on in such a way as to isolate this part of Austria from the rest of the country. The other day, for example, an agreement was signed with representatives of the Bonn government for the construction of a hydroelectric station on the Danube, directly on the Austrian-Bavarian border. The bulk of the electric power here will be directed to Western Germany's war-industrial centers.

In connection with this agreement, which is one of the stages of an economic "Anschluss," the construction, which had already begun, was stopped on a power station further down the Danube, in the center of the country, which was to have supplied electricity to Vienna and Lower Austria. This is one of the many examples testifying to Gruber's practical measures for partitioning the country.

The American plan for dismembering Austria, of which Gruber is the herald, is a component part of the imperialist warmongers' general aggressive plans in Europe. Calculating on foisting a unilateral treaty of the Japanese or West German type on Austria, the Western powers plan to form a West

Austrian army, to place it alongside the corps of Hitlerite generals, being recruited for Eisenhower's army. It is not without reason that American newspapers announce the Austrian government's readiness to form ten divisions, to arm and train them with American assistance.

Gruber is not only trying to play the role of a dealer in Austrian cannon fodder. He hails every step leading to a resurgence of West German imperialism. He is not moved by the fact that a direct threat to Austrian independence is latent in the resurgence of the West German "Reich." Gruber boasts that "Austria's renunciation of its sovereignty in favor of a higher organization is the essence of my foreign policy." Gruber is not interested in how this "higher organization" will look or what it will be called. Gruber's chief interest is that such an "organization" should satisfy his overseas masters.

Thus, behind Gruber's thoroughly spurious slogan of a "fight for freedom" is concealed the policy of partitioning Austria, of perpetuating American occupation, of transforming the western part of the country into an advance post for aggression against the camp of peace, democracy and socialism. For the Austrian republic implementation of this slogan is tantamount to complete forfeiture of economic and political independence. This policy can bring only incalculable disasters to the Austrian people.

It is not surprising that the antinational policy of Gruber, who is selling out his homeland and the life of the Austrian people, is meeting with a rebuff from the progressive strata in Austria.

Germany

AGAINST BONN CLIQUE OF TRAITORS. (By Staff Correspondent P. Naumov. Pravda, Feb. 13, p. 4. 1400 words. Condensed text:) Berlin—On Feb. 6 the Rhine Province city of Bonn, which is called the "capital of the Federal Republic," took on the appearance of a besieged fortress. Police squads barricaded the approaches to the section where the buildings of the Bundestag and Adenauer's residence are located. Fire pumps—"water cannon," as the Germans call them—were set up in this section. Police patrols swept along the streets on motorcycles. Groups of police cut off all roads leading to the city. Police forces in neighboring cities were prepared for action.

In this way Lehr prepared for discussing with the Bonn Bundestag the question of Western Germany's entry into the "European army." ...

What exactly took place within the walls of the Bonn Bundestag? On Feb. 7, Adenauer made an official statement. He quoted several passages from the text of the "general agreement," which contains pharisaical verbiage on "the defense of peace" and "the unity of Germany," and also the assertion that Western Germany is being taken into the "Western community" as an equal member. Referring to their "secrecy," he refused to disclose the contents of the "general agreement" and the proposed agreement on a "European army."

Realizing that the public cannot be placated by such ruses, Adenauer put his favorite method into operation. For half an hour he frightened the German people with the "Communist danger." Adenauer's tales of the "Communists' intrigues" provoked outbursts of laughter even from the benches of his accomplices. The first aim of the discussion—to allay the popular passions—as Adenauer expressed it, was obviously unattainable. As for the second aim—to obtain the support of the Bundestag for his revanchist demands—Adenauer succeeded here. No other results were to be expected since the majority of the Bonn Bundestag, along with the Schumacher "opposition," are open and secret agents of the Ruhr war industry monopolies.

In his speech Adenauer attempted to ameliorate the impression created in the West European capitals by his recent "ultimatum." However, he repeated and even diffusely "provided foundation for" his demands for Western Germany's admission into the North Atlantic bloc and for a "satisfactory" solution to the Saar problem. ...

The Schumacher "opposition," which voted "against," is not doing Adenauer the slightest harm. On the contrary, it is

adding grist to Adenauer's mill, since the Schumacherites' revanchist demands go considerably beyond the demands of the "Chancellor" himself. The Schumacherites have openly stated that they are for the remilitarization of Western Germany and for joining the aggressive American-British bloc. In their opinion, however, the concessions which the Western powers have made to Bonn so far are still insufficient. Schumacher's "opposition" is presenting Adenauer with great possibilities for blackmail and extortion. ...

During the days following the discussions in the Bundestag, a wave of meetings, gatherings and warning strikes swept through the whole of Western Germany. The workers of the Ruhr region, who are determined not to accept the role of gunsmiths for Eisenhower which is being imposed on them, are coming out with special determination under the slogan "Down With Adenauer!" In many West German cities warning strikes have taken place in all enterprises. ...

Adenauer's attempt to deceive the German people, to secure their support, will fail.

WESTERN EUROPE

France

A WARNING FROM MONDE. (By Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov, Pravda, Feb. 15, p. 4. Complete text:) Paris—The broad public opinion of France is deeply alarmed at the continually accelerating restoration of the West German revanchist armed forces. Adenauer's militant declarations convince Frenchmen that the revived "Wehrmacht" will constitute a mortal threat to France. In this atmosphere many French bourgeois circles, which only yesterday viewed the idea of remilitarizing Western Germany favorably, calculating on its armed forces being directed against the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies, are now beginning to protest more and more loudly against the restoration of the German fascist revanchist army.

Of interest in this connection is an article in the French newspaper Monde, which represents the interests of certain French bourgeois circles, in particular the industrialists connected with the metal industry.

Monde published an article in its Feb. 12 issue entitled "The Remilitarization of Germany and the Nuremberg Legislation." The newspaper reminded its readers that as early as Dec. 11, 1946, the U.N. General Assembly unanimously approved, as recognized statutes of international law, the provisions which guided the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg when it tried the chief war criminals of Hitlerite Germany. Monde emphasized that the laws regard "preparations for an aggressive war or preparations for war in violation of international treaties" as a crime against peace. "What is more," Monde points out, "participation in a plan devised with the aim of committing these crimes is considered equally criminal."

When setting about an analysis of the results of the adoption of this most important principle of international law, Monde ignores the provision on aggressive war under the pretext that in our times it is allegedly impossible to forestall aggression in good time since those who prepare it assert that they are thinking of defense. Naturally, the French bourgeois newspaper is not bold enough to call a spade a spade and to say that participation in the aggressive Atlantic Pact, for example, is a crime.

However, Monde considers it possible and necessary to raise its voice against a most important form of crime against peace which was envisaged by the statute—approved by the U.N.—of the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg, namely: preparations for war in violations of international treaties or participation in a plan devised with the aim of committing this crime. The newspaper states that "in this respect the criminal character of preparations (for war—Yu. Zh.), reflected in the form of violation of treaties, is disclosed in peacetime. Thus, it can be exposed in time and these accusatory points could help thwart criminal preparations."

"But what can be seen on studying the present setting in the light of these data?"—Monde asks. And answers: "First of all, it is evident that the countries which signed the Atlantic Pact undertook preparations for a defensive (?—Yu. Zh.) war: a unified general staff and a unified command have been created.

American or Atlantic air and naval bases have been set up in various parts of the countries which signed the pact; joint tactical exercises and maneuvers are being conducted, etc. We may ask ourselves if there is not here—in accordance with the international law sanctioned in Nuremberg—a plan devised with the aim of preparing a war, "unquestionably defensive in the opinion of those participating in this plan." It is characteristic that a few lines before *Monde* recalled that only Hitler permitted himself to declare his aggressive intentions openly, whereas now aggressors cover themselves with deliberations about defense.

Having recalled that, according to the principles of international law by which the Nuremberg tribunal was guided and which were afterwards confirmed by the U.N., any plan of preparations for war—irrespective of whether the participants in it declare they are preparing for an offensive or defensive war—is criminal if it violates an international agreement, *Monde* continues:

"How do things stand in this respect? On Dec. 10, 1944, Bidault and Molotov signed a 20-year international treaty, in accordance with which the U.S.S.R. and France undertook not only 'to impede any actions which would make any new attempt at aggression possible' by Germany but also 'to undertake jointly all necessary measures for the elimination of any new threat issuing from Germany.' Even though it is strictly asserted that the rearmament of Germany, provided certain conditions are carried out, will not of necessity entail a German threat, such assertions in themselves are full of contradictions. But it is not enough to sign them for the treaty to be honored. In the worst event this would be sufficient if the treaty prescribed abstention from any initiative capable of making a new attempt at aggression possible on the part of Germany. But the treaty binds one to impede it. It is difficult to contend that consent to the formation of German military units and the return of weapons to them are compatible with the obligation to bar the way to any initiative which could engender new German aggression."

Monde enters into a polemic with those who try to justify the violation of the Franco-Soviet treaty by saying that it is allegedly outdated. It states:

"Certain observers have spoken of the outdated nature of the Franco-Soviet treaty. This thesis is condemned both by the French government itself, which in its last note to the Soviet government in September, 1951, recognized the validity of the treaty, and by our constitution, Article 28 of which points out that inasmuch as 'diplomatic treaties have higher authority than laws their provisions can be cancelled, changed or halted only by means of normal denunciation through an exchange of notes via diplomatic channels.' It may be concluded from these texts that in the eyes of an international tribunal, which applies positive international law, it could be established that the French government 'is preparing a war (a 'defensive' one, — *Monde* ironically adds in brackets—Yu. Zh.) in violation of international treaties,' i.e., the crime envisaged by Article 6 of the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal, confirmed by the unanimously adopted resolution of the United Nations."

Monde reminds the leaders of the French government of the fate of its predecessors in violating international treaties. "The Nuremberg Tribunal did not require anything more in this respect when, among the other accusations brought against the Hitlerite leaders, it retained the accusation of violation of mutual guarantee treaties, concluded by Germany with Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy and the Netherlands. Let us add that the same sentence considered the accused Von Neurath's action a crime when he advised the proclamation of the military service law in 1935 and the implementation of remilitarization of the Rhineland in 1936—in violation of the treaty. And it was precisely on these counts that Von Neurath was proclaimed a criminal and condemned. If words have any meaning, the French leaders and all the executors—whom the Nuremberg texts assess as 'accomplices'—should now, in accordance with the law, consider themselves responsible."

Yes, the words of international laws have their own profound meaning. And the warning addressed by the French bourgeois newspaper to its government is a timely one. The very logic of things indicates that people who prepare for war and, in so doing, brazenly trample on the international obligations signed by them, bear the whole weight of responsibility for

the crimes committed by them against peace and humanity.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW AMERICAN BASES IN FRANCE. (By Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov. *Pravda*, Feb. 16, p. 3. 450 words. Condensed text:) Paris—On Feb. 15 *Monde* published a report by its Washington correspondent Maurice Perrault, who is close to the State Department, stating that a number of American bases in France will be especially adapted for "possible use of atomic weapons."

Perrault refers to the telegram published in the *New York Times* on Feb. 15 regarding the negotiations being held in this connection between the U.S.A. and France. ...

Monde's correspondent points out that the number of American bases in France which may be used for atom bombers "will probably exceed 50." According to a report in *Monde* the Franco-American agreements being drawn up in this connection will consist of a general convention and supplementary conventions of a technical nature. According to the correspondent, the agreements will determine the legal status of American atom bases in France and also other questions concerning these bases. ...

The publication of the above-mentioned report, which testifies to the fact that the threat of an atomic war hangs over France, is all the more significant because it appeared on the eve of a Parliamentary vote of confidence in the government on the question of the creation of the so-called "European army." This report again shows where France is being led by the people who have tied it to the chariot of the aggressive Atlantic bloc.

Great Britain

FUNERAL OF THE KING OF ENGLAND. (*Pravda* and *Izvestia*, Feb. 16, p. 4. Complete text:) London (*Tass*)—Reuters reports that the funeral of King George VI of England took place at Windsor on Feb. 15.

CRISIS OF EDUCATION IN BRITAIN. (By Staff Correspondent V. Mayevsky. *Pravda*, Feb. 16, p. 4. 1500 words. Condensed text:) London—... In a country where billions of pounds sterling are being spent on preparations for another war, only miserable crumbs are being spared for education.

The majority of school buildings are in an extremely neglected condition because of insufficient materials for repairs. The small number of new schools built after the war has by no means satisfied the growing demands. ...

Nevertheless, the British government considers expenditures on education "excessive" and demands that they be further curtailed. After the Ministry of Education issued orders to find ways of "economizing," the local authorities applied themselves diligently to the matter. In Somerset, for example, it was decided to close the last kindergartens and pre-school classes, to raise education fees by half and to reduce subsidies of child services.

Schools in Britain have been placed completely at the service of the ruling classes. It is intended to rear British boys and girls in the spirit of the demands of the City magnates' imperialist policy. ...

Following the example of reactionaries from the state of New York, who are demanding that the period of school studies be shortened and that school holidays be eliminated, the British reactionary press is conducting a campaign for pupils to finish school at 14, rather than 15. Moreover, the idea of such a "reform" is to give British industry 350,000 young workers who are paid considerably less than adult workers. British ruling circles are adhering strictly to the principle that children of working people should "know their place," and that they should not, under any circumstances, be given more schooling than they need to replenish the labor market.

There is no uniform school system in Britain. There are several types of schools: primary and all-age schools, so-called "progressive schools," "grammar schools," technical schools of various kinds, etc. This leads to unheard-of chaos and confusion in education. Each is given the right to draw up a syllabus, to choose textbooks, to practice any methods they like. There will be an end to this "freedom," however, as

soon as the authorities discover that some headmaster or teacher has progressive ideas. ...

The infamous "intelligence test" is standard practice and applied throughout Britain. "What have a cow, a sparrow and a snake in common?" is one of the questions put to British schoolchildren in the "intelligence test."

Just think, a seven-year-old or 11-year-old pupil gets a pile of stupid questions of this sort which he must answer in a few minutes. If the pupil is not "coached" beforehand, then he actually finds himself in a blind alley. As a result, his "mental ability" is subject to doubt; he may be considered unsuitable for further education or may even be sent to a school for backward children.

British ruling classes demand that the education of the younger generation be outside the group and against the group, an education according to the basic precept of bourgeois ethics, "dog eat dog." In one school, for example, we came across this fact: a pupil buys rolls from a shopkeeper and sells them to his friends for twice as much during the lunch break. Half the profit goes to the school funds and the rest to the pupil. The headmaster of the school considers that the boy "is developing his individuality."

The bigoted nature of expatiations on the "dignity of the individual," allegedly cherished by the schools, is particularly clear if one recalls that corporal punishment is still practiced in British schools. ...

Under cover of discussions about "indifference to politics" in British schools, the reactionary section of the teachers is imbuing pupils with malicious, calumnious fictions directed against the Soviet Union and other democratic countries, is raising boys and girls in the spirit of imperialist ideology, is striving "to inculcate love" for the "American way of life" with such indispensable attributes as the police truncheon and lynch courts. The Americanization of British schools is as much, if not more, of a destructive factor as economizing on all aspects of education.

The crisis of education in Britain is an inseparable part of the profound crisis in the whole bourgeois culture. ...

Italy

LACKEYS OF WASHINGTON. (By Staff Correspondent O. Chechetkina. Pravda, Feb. 14, p. 4. 1300 words. Condensed text:) Rome— ... The entire activity of the Saragatists makes up one chain of treachery and betrayal of the interests of the popular masses, of servile obsequiousness to the Italian bourgeoisie and the American imperialists. From year to year the right-wing socialists have been attempting in every way to prevent the unification of the Italian working people, counting in this way on snatching the strongest weapon in the struggle for peace and democracy from the people's hands. ...

Last month a congress of right-wing socialists was held in Bologna. As early as May, 1951, the "parties" of Saragat and Romita were fused, forming a party with the pretentious title of the "Italian Section of the Socialist International." The fusion proved to be purely formal and therefore the organizers of the gathering in Bologna intended it to play the role of a real congress of "unification."

The congress showed all too clearly that however the right-wing socialists attempt to masquerade their "movement," whatever title they devise for it, they are all the faithful hounds of the American imperialists and Italian reaction. They are united by an animal hatred of the Soviet Union and Italy's democratic parties and organizations.

Saragat openly defended the "Atlantic" policy of the de Gasperi government at the congress. He maliciously slandered the Soviet Union and the people's democracies and, foaming at the mouth, tried to prove the necessity of "complete adherence to the Atlantic community." ...

Romita, Simonini and other leaders of the social democratic Myrmidons of Washington spoke in the same spirit.

The Bologna congress showed the full extent of the crisis which the right-wing socialist "movement" is experiencing. In substance no unification took place anyway, although it was decided that henceforth the party will be known as the "Social Democratic Party of Italy."

Each minor political group tried to use the congress to seize

the controlling positions in the party. Saragat obviously did not succeed this time in gaining control of the congress.

What is the cause of this deep internal crisis among the Italian social democrats, a crisis so clearly revealed at the Bologna congress? The cause lies above all in the fact that the de Gasperi government and its accomplices among the right-wing socialists are finding it more difficult every day to lead the country along the disastrous "Atlantic" path.

The popular masses are putting up more and more resistance to the American policy followed by de Gasperi and the hierarchy of right-wing socialists. This dissatisfaction is forcing the social democrats for the moment to refuse to play an open part in the government, in spite of the insistent demands of individual groups and movements.

The social democrats will undoubtedly try to deceive the people in the future with demagogic incantations. The American imperialists will not allow the social democrats to remain without unified control. There must be order in the servants' quarters, and Washington will command Saragat and his accomplices to instill order. But it is becoming more difficult every day to "instill order."

The more the struggle of the popular masses for peace, friendship of peoples and national independence grows, the more difficult will it be for the social democrats to perform their base servile work.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

United States

(Feuilleton)—**SLANDER AND SWADDLING.** (By Vladimir Orlov. Izvestia, Feb. 19, p. 4. Complete text:) The bibliographic guide "Books on Russia and by Russians" ["Books Available in English by Russians and on Russia Published in the U.S."] reports that American publishing houses have issued 800 books and pamphlets on the Soviet Union in the past three years. Many of these pretend to be scientific works.

The American parrots in doctor's gowns are disseminating fascist, racist ravings in order to prove the superiority of the American "higher race."

Numerous works being thrown on the American book market are devoted to clues to the "mysteries of the Russian character."

This task has been put before the learned men of America: to prove the existence of "intense destructive" rage as an in-born trait of the Russian character, and, having proved this, to explain the origin of the "wrath and violence of the Great Russians."

A large group of staff members of the American Museum of Natural History was instructed to solve this problem under the "scientific" guidance of Margaret Mead. According to the curious acknowledgement of the magazine New Leader, all the work of this group is being done at the expense of the U.S. Navy Department.

The solution to the problem turned out to be an extremely difficult matter.

"Scientific" controversies arose over the question: at what stage in the formation of the personality of the Soviet man do "boundless rage and violence" arise as the basis of the "special character of the Russian soul."

In the mature years of the Soviet man, when he is absorbed in the peaceful construction of factories and power plants? Or in his youthful years, in the blue evenings by the Pioneer camp-fire? Or perhaps in childhood, in the crèches, in playing games with dolls and plush Teddy bears?

The task appeared to be unsolvable. And the "most learned" Margaret Mead had already begun to hint clearly to her colleagues that they were receiving money for nothing.

As in the case of many great discoveries, the solution turned out to be simple.

One of the staff members was leafing through the "Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences." In issue No. 5, 1943, he stumbled upon an article by the psychologist and anthropologist Geoffrey Gorer, the same Geoffrey Gorer who, although he has never been in the Soviet Union and does not know the Russian language, nevertheless has been widely publicized

as a "brilliant expert" on interpreting the Russian spirit and Russian history.

Gorer asserted in his extensive article that more than 90% of the babies in the Soviet Union are subjected to tight swaddling during the first six months of life.

"The infants bound in such a way," Gorer wrote, "are limited in their movements; this has a very painful and unhealthy effect on their sensations and provokes an intense destructive rage."

Gorer concluded that swaddling is also the cause of the supposedly "intense destructive rage of the Russians."

So that is what the matter amounted to! Gorer's discovery nearly forced his scientific colleagues, in the manner of Archimedes, to leave their baths without pyjamas and cry "Eureka!"

They soon discovered another article by Gorer—"Some Aspects of the Psychology of the People of Great Russia"—printed in the American Slavic and East European Review, which is published by Columbia University. And again a considerable part of the article turned out to be devoted to swaddling. Again swaddling clothes were said to be the cause of all the misfortunes the American warmongers have suffered as a result of the Russian character.

The discovery appeared to be so valuable that the learned businessmen, without hesitation, decided to pilfer the discovery and make it the basis of their research without reference to the author.

Here is how Margaret Mead sets forth the ideas of her future book in the magazine Natural History, in an article entitled "What Forms the Russian Character?" ["A Natural History Approach to Soviet Character."]

"Russian children have been swaddled in the same way as babies in Eastern countries and the same way as babies were treated in Western Europe in former times. Russian children, however, have been swaddled considerably tighter and for a longer period of time than, for example, the babies in neighboring Poland."

And further:

"This early period leaves an imprint on the Russian character. Thus, we find confirmation of our scientific conclusions in the traditional Russian character."

According to Margaret Mead's assertion, the tight swaddling of Russian infants has exerted, and continues to exert, a decisive influence on the history of Russia.

The American ignoramuses, who have let their tongues run away with themselves, consider the "rage, anger and violence of the Great Russians engendered in the period of the swaddling of infants" to be the source of "internecine wars," "revolts" and revolutions. If this source did not exist, there would not be the Russian proposals for disarmament and banning the atomic bomb in the U.N. Assembly, proposals which are so inconvenient for the State Department.

It has been established that even unreasoning infants, leaving their swaddling clothes and acquiring flashes of reason, easily break certain unsavory habits which have given their nurses much trouble.

But it is obvious that a certain category of American scientists break the above-mentioned habits with difficulty. They retain them; even those upon whom high academic degrees and titles have been conferred retain them.

As far as flashes of reason are concerned, it is impossible to discover any such among Margaret Mead and her ilk.

(Feuilleton)—MR. BERLITZ'S BUSINESS. (By N. Gribachev. Literaturnaya gazeta, Feb. 14, p. 4. 1200 words. Condensed text:) ... The Berlitz family has been engaged in the "language business" for three generations already. From \$1.70 per lesson to \$6.25. Money in advance. These are the "rules" of the honorable firm. Its founder, Maximilian Berlitz, came to the U.S.A. from Germany at the end of the 19th century. Now the language business brings the Berlitzes \$4,000,000 annually. ...

It is difficult to say what inspired Berlitz to engage in such a ticklish undertaking as publication of a handbook of Russian self-taught, a textbook with an obvious anti-Soviet odor. Perhaps it was the vile article by the former British writer Priestley, printed in Collier's and generously paid for with the

Judas pieces of silver of Wall Street; perhaps it was the hope of snatching a large sum from the \$100,000,000 the American President allotted for the training of spies. It was something along that line to be sure. It is not without reason that Mr. Berlitz himself sighs grievously in his textbook: "Rockefeller is richer than I." It was precisely this deep envy that misled Berlitz into showing himself up for everyone to see in his, so to say, lack of respectability.

"Animals can do many things better than man," Berlitz asserts. One involuntarily believes this on reading the textbook: even a blind mole can appraise certain surrounding phenomena correctly, which cannot in any way be said of the textbook. If one is to believe Berlitz, people for the most part ride in buggies in Moscow, and they work two-humped camels on the collective farms. According to Berlitz's testimony, one sees the gilded cupolas of churches everywhere in Moscow; foreigners walk along the streets under the supervision of mysterious individuals whose mouths are muffled up with scarves; and the elevators in the houses do not work. In Berlitz's opinion, Kiev is in "Malorussia" and the most important result of the revolution was the nationalization of the "country bungalows" belonging to the Sochi merchants. Evidently no news has reached Berlitz yet about the construction work in the U.S.S.R. or about the defeat of the Hitlerite armies, or about the other victories of the Soviet people. ...

Evidently Berlitz is sincerely convinced that people in Moscow have already forgotten the Russian language and, for the most part, speak in the jargon of the New York slums. ...

World Economy

STATEMENT BY PREPARATIONS COMMISSION OF INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SPONSOR WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE. (Pravda, Feb. 16, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. Complete text:) Copenhagen (Tass)—Børsen, organ of Danish business circles, published a statement Feb. 15 of the Preparations Commission of the International Committee to Sponsor the World Economic Conference. The statement reads:

On Feb. 10-12, 1952, a meeting was held in Copenhagen of the Preparations Commission of the International Committee to Sponsor the World Economic Conference, which is to be held April 3-10, 1952, in Moscow.

The commission noted with satisfaction that the initiative in calling a conference has aroused great interest among commercial and industrial circles and trade union, scientific and social organizations in many countries.

The International Sponsoring Committee, which was set up in Copenhagen on Oct. 27-28, 1951, is solely responsible for the preparations for the World Economic Conference.

The conference is not being called by government agencies. Industrialists, merchants, agriculturists, economists, engineers and representatives of trade unions and cooperatives will take part in it.

The Preparations Commission wishes to call attention to the statement of the Sponsoring Committee, which met in Copenhagen on Oct. 27-28, 1951, that the conference is an economic conference, and its purpose is to contribute to the development of cooperation among countries, irrespective of differences in their economic systems; this cooperation is to be furthered by making possible an expansion of trade and economic relations among countries and, on this basis, an improvement in people's living conditions. The conference's agenda is as follows:

"An investigation into the possibilities of improving people's living conditions through the peaceful cooperation of various countries and various systems and through the development of economic relations among all countries."

The conference will discuss the present situation in international trade and will work toward eliminating present difficulties in this sphere; it will attempt to clarify ways and means of expanding international trade relations and of lessening the economic difficulties which many countries have experienced recently.

The conference will discuss the question of how the development of normal trade relations among countries and an increase in the scope of foreign trade can contribute to an extension of national production, to increased employment for the population and to a lowering of the cost of living.

In particular, the conference will discuss the possibilities of expanding trade between East and West, between the economically developed and the underdeveloped countries, and also any other proposals which may be introduced by the participants in the conference in accordance with the agenda.

The commission took into consideration observations made by representatives of the national preparations committees of individual countries on the expediency of having special reports made at the conference by groups of countries, as had been previously proposed. It is considered more expedient to discuss the question on the agenda of the conference not on the basis of one or several reports from groups of countries but on the basis of statements by all who wish to participate in the conference.

In order to make sure that as many participants as possible will have an opportunity to express their opinions and discuss questions which interest them in as concrete a way as possible, it is proposed that, apart from the plenary sessions, sections on individual problems be organized; for instance: the development of international trade, the furthering of the development of trade with economically underdeveloped countries, international economic cooperation with a view to finding a solution to social problems, etc.

It is proposed that work be done toward establishing business connections among the representatives of the commercial and industrial circles of different countries.

The conference will provide an opportunity for an extensive and free exchange of opinions and will not pass any decrees binding upon those taking part in the conference but will confine itself to the adoption of recommendations.

The Preparations Commission invites all interested parties to take part in the conference. Representatives of industrialists, business men and agriculturalists, of chambers of commerce, industrial associations, financiers, and also of cooperative associations are invited to the conference.

Invitations are also being sent to the economic bodies of the United Nations.

The conference will be attended by representatives of trade unions, irrespective of their orientation, and also scholars, economists, scientific and social workers. Thus, the possibility of taking part in the conference is guaranteed to all persons desiring, irrespective of their political views and convictions, to contribute to the development of trade and other economic relations among countries.

The commission recalls the statement of the Soviet Preparations Committee that those taking part in the conference will be given the necessary help and hospitality during their stay in the U.S.S.R. and will, if they so desire, be able to establish contact with representatives of Soviet trade and industrial and cooperative organizations.

Those wishing to take part in the Moscow conference can apply to the national preparations committees and also the Preparations Committee at Hotel Bolie, Copenhagen.

On International Themes: BANKRUPTCY OF WEST EUROPEAN 'ECONOMIC COOPERATION.' (By M. Mikhailov. *Izvestia*, Feb. 17, p. 4. Complete text:) Every day brings further evidence of the fact that the trade policy, imposed on the West European countries by the United States, is undermining the very foundations of the normal economic development of these countries.

It is generally admitted now that the artificial severing of international economic relations with the East, which has in no way fulfilled the aims set by the American imperialists—to prevent the further economic development of the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies—is grievously affecting the interests of the Western countries themselves, is doubling their financial and economic difficulties. It is also obvious that the policy of the arms race is leading to a deterioration in the people's living conditions and in the situation in a number of branches of industry and trade in West European countries.

U.S. ruling circles asserted that the so-called "European Economic Cooperation Organization," which they set up as an auxiliary means of carrying out the Marshall Plan, would, to an unprecedented extent, guarantee the development of trade among West European countries and also between these countries and the U.S.A.

Actually, from the day they were put into operation, all these measures have benefited only the American monopolies, to which the Marshall Plan laid the West European market wide open for the sale of reject goods. At the same time, there has been no end to the obstacles put in the way of West European countries wishing to get their products onto the American market; as a result of this the West European countries' dollar deficit in trade with the U.S.A. has risen steadily. As might have been expected, this entire system, widely publicized as West European "cooperation," has merely brought further shocks to West European industry and trade. This is shown by the facts.

Last year Western Germany introduced import restrictions, Great Britain did this quite recently. On Feb. 4, 1952, the French government took the same step. The latter put an end to the progressive lifting of duties on goods coming from member countries of the "European Economic Cooperation Organization" and also introduced regulations governing the import of semimanufactured goods from these countries. In explaining its decision, the French government published figures testifying to the growth of the French deficit in relation to the other West European countries. This deficit amounts to about 300,000,000,000 francs. The French balance of trade shows up even worse in relation to the dollar countries, primarily the United States, but the French ruling circles, of course, did not venture to encroach upon U.S. interests and did not introduce restrictions on American exports to France and the French colonies.

As for France's West European trade partners, according to the calculations of London financial circles British exports to France will be reduced by 9,000,000 pounds sterling a year. Italian exporters are tearing their hair. The Italian newspaper *Tempo* states: "We have long been accustomed to the most unpleasant surprises, but we did not expect France, in order to iron out her own trade balance, to hit at our exports after France had taken upon herself the political obligations of establishing a customs alliance with us which was designed to guarantee freedom of trade between the two countries."

The French government's decision is by no means an isolated symptom of the collapse of "European economic cooperation." Belgium, Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Western Germany recently reached an agreement among themselves behind Sweden's back; they confronted Sweden, and also Norway and Finland, with the demand that it reduce prices on cellulose, wood pulp and paper.

The Swedish press is complaining that, while all this is going on, the prices on goods imported by Sweden from the West European countries remain unchanged. The Swedish newspaper *Morgon-Tidningen* states in this connection that "the economic cooperation of the countries belonging to the Paris organization ("European Economic Cooperation"—M.M.) undoubtedly seems somewhat strange when it takes the form of "ultimatums." Another Swedish newspaper, *Göteborgs Handels-och-Sjöfartstidning*, an organ of commercial and industrial circles, expresses itself still more forcibly and calls the agreement reached by the West European countries with regard to Swedish exports an aggressive policy "against the weak northern states." According to this newspaper the U.S.A. is behind this agreement and is constantly exporting its own cellulose at dumping prices.

This is how the American declarations about the "removal of trade barriers" appear in practice. The hypocrisy of these declarations is also shown by reports on Congress' refusal to remove restrictions on the import of cheese and other milk products, and also tuna fish, to the U.S.A. It is characteristic that Congress passed the restrictions on the import of milk products on the demand of the American milk monopolies as an amendment to the so-called "Defense Production Act." The connection between cheese and "defense" remains, of course, the secret of the American legislators. It is perfectly clear, however, that the American monopolists do not want to tolerate any competition from other countries and are grossly violating their treaty obligations: in the case in question, a number of countries, in exchange for the promise that the U.S.A. would permit the importation of milk products allowed the U.S.A. tariff privileges which the American exporters are continuing to make full use of. The U.S. State Department has been forced to confirm press reports that the Italian government

and other West European countries have lodged strong protests against the U.S. import restrictions on cheese and other milk products.

No less typical of the American idea of "freedom of trade" is the story of the tunafish. In this case it was the U.S. fishing monopolies which appeared on the scene, and it was on their initiative that the House of Representatives approved a bill imposing prohibitive customs duties on tuna exported from Japan and some of the Latin American countries. At the same time the American fishing fleet is illegally encroaching on the territorial waters of Central and South American countries and is catching tuna there which are then sold on the American market.

These are just a few illustrations of the completely abnormal situation which has arisen as a result of the self-interested American dictate in international trade. It is not surprising that extremely broad economic circles in various countries are expressing a greater and greater discontent with this dictate and are beginning to realize the necessity of restoring healthy economic cooperation among all countries, a cooperation based on equality of rights, mutual advantage and a cooperation from which all political or other discrimination is absent.

CRISIS IN FOREIGN TRADE OF CAPITALIST COUNTRIES.

(Trud, Feb. 19, p. 3. Complete text:) Helsinki (Tass)—The Finnish press continues to focus its attention on the situation which has arisen in connection with Britain's and France's sharp reduction in the import price of cellulose.

The press expresses serious alarm over the situation which has arisen. The newspaper Maakansa stresses that the reduction of import prices is directed chiefly against the northern countries. Helsingin Sanomat notes that for Finland Britain's measures will mean a reduction on the average of about 10% in the prices of all cellulose it exports. The Finnish industrialists' alarm is also caused by the fact that other West European countries importing cellulose from Finland are getting ready to follow Britain's and France's example. The Central Federation of Employers of the Woodworking Industry of Finland stated that in this event the reduction of prices will affect approximately 70% of all exports of Finnish cellulose and will cause Finland a loss of about 17,000,000,000 marks annually.

The newspapers stress that the situation which has arisen cannot be remedied through increasing cellulose exports to the U.S.A., since it pays still less than Britain is prepared to pay now. Helsingin Sanomat points out in an editorial entitled "The Blow" that Britain's and France's decision will have a very great influence on Finland's foreign trade balance. The newspaper notes that one of the chief pillars of stabilization is beginning to shake.

Tyokansan Sanomat notes that the U.S.A. is standing behind Britain's decision to reduce the price of cellulose; the U.S.A. is striving in this way to force Scandinavia and Finland to pay for a greater part of the aggressive Atlantic bloc's expenditures on preparations for a new war.

The reduction of export prices is not restricted to cellulose. According to a report in Vapaa Sana, the decline in demand and the reduction of prices have also affected the products of other branches of the woodworking industry. Thus, beginning this year, the exports of lumber have been reduced by 20% to 30%. The situation is approximately the same with the exports of props, the prices of which fell by 10% to 15% at the beginning of 1952. Helsingin Sanomat expresses the fear that the reduction of prices may also spread to include paper.

Left-wing newspapers stress that at present the only way out for Finland is to expand trade with the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the people's democracies. Tyokansan Sanomat and Vapaa Sana call on Finnish economists to take advantage for these purposes of the forthcoming World Economic Conference in Moscow, which will be able to relieve Finland's foreign trade difficulties to a considerable extent.

The Arts

CRISIS IN THE AMERICAN THEATER. (By D. Dmitriyev. Sovetskoye iskusstvo, Feb. 6, p. 4. 400 words. Condensed text:)

What does the American theater have to offer in the new year, 1952?

Brooks Atkinson, the New York Times drama critic, answered this. In the article "Things Are Not Good" he was compelled to admit that the crisis enveloping American art has not passed the theater by. ...

Atkinson writes: "There can be no denying the obvious fact that this has been a relatively empty theater season. We are indebted to Bernard Shaw for the few good plays. The past season did not reveal a single really capable author. Many of the new plays are hopelessly banal."

How does Atkinson explain away this sorry situation? According to him, one of the causes is the financial plight of the American theater. "The wild economics of Broadway has separated us from the playwrights and the plays that have made the theater great." ...

But it happens that the economic factor is not all. The fact is, Atkinson admits, that the impoverishment of the spiritual life of present-day America has deprived the theater of its vitality. Atkinson cannot hide the fact that the freedom of art which American propaganda publicizes so much is a myth.

He writes: "The spiritual climate in which we live is smothering genuine creative art. The basic stress is laid on meekness and conformity. People are playing safe, they are afraid of saying what they think. The hoodlums are in control here."

The New York Times drama critic has accidentally blurted out the truth. The theater cannot flourish in a country where any progressive thought is persecuted, where judicial vengeance is wrought on the best writers, playwrights, scenarists and actors merely because they do not agree with the imperialists' aggressive policy and advocate peace among peoples.

Sports

ON CHINESE ATHLETES' PARTICIPATION IN OLYMPIC GAMES IN HELSINKI. (Pravda and Izvestia, Feb. 16, p. 4. Izvestia headline: DECISION OF ALL-CHINA PHYSICAL CULTURE SOCIETY. Complete text:) Peking (Tass)—Hsinhua reports that the All-China Physical Culture Society recently informed the International Olympic Games Committee that China will take part in the Olympic Games in Helsinki in July, 1952. China participated in the Olympic Games several times in the past, and the All-China Physical Culture Society has decided to continue this practice.

Pointing out that the All-China Physical Culture Society is the only physical culture organization which represents the Chinese People's Republic, the society has informed the International Olympic Games Committee that no other organization, including any organization belonging to the Kuomintang clique on Formosa, can represent China or may be allowed to take part in the forthcoming Olympic Games or in any conference connected with the Olympic Games.

ATTEMPTS TO PREVENT PARTICIPATION OF CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC IN OLYMPIC GAMES IN HELSINKI. (Pravda, Feb. 17, p. 4. 200 words. Condensed text:) Helsinki (Tass)—The newspapers report that the Chinese People's Republic has expressed a desire to take part in the Olympic Games. Together with this Suomen Sosialidemokraatti has published a statement by Otto Mayer, Chairman of the International Olympic Games Committee, which asserts that the Chinese People's Republic cannot be admitted to the committee since China already has representatives there from the Kuomintang. ...

Miscellany

(Feuilleton)—BOOM, BOOM, BOOM! (By K. Pavlov. Literaturnaya gazeta, Jan. 26, p. 4. 900 words. Condensed text:) Let us talk about translations. It is well known that far from every text lends itself easily to translation into a foreign language. ...

This is the case with the translation of a complicated text. But we have before us a text which does not present any special difficulty from a translator's point of view. It is the

song "About the Soviet Atom" by the poet Sergei Mikhalkov, published in Literaturnaya gazeta last October. In this song there are no "untranslatable plays on words;" there are no proverbs which are often a stumbling block in translation, no specific expressions which it would be difficult to convey for lack of corresponding expressions in another language. Everything is simple and comprehensible here. However, excerpts from this song appeared in the Marshallized press of Western Europe in very strange translations.

The translation of the very title of the song draws attention to the "inaccuracies." Sergei Mikhalkov called it: "About the Soviet Atom." The reactionary Paris newspaper France Soir translated it as "Glory to the Atom Bomb."

But that is not all. The lines:

Here's a thing for you!
A lesson for all!
Now just try if you dare!

Вот так штука!
Всем наука!
Сунься, ну-ка

took on the following meaning in the French translation:

Among us science is for everyone.

Watch that you don't get your nose tweaked!

The translators of the reactionary Norwegian newspaper Dagbladet perpetrated still greater deviations from the truth than their French colleagues. Thus, for example, the lines:

It isn't part of our plans
To destroy other countries,
Neither the British
Nor the Germans
Nor the Dutch.
Yes—yes—yes!
Don't be afraid,
Calm down,
Don't worry, gentlemen!

Но не входит в наши планы
Истреблять другие страны,
ни британцев,

Ни германцев,
Ни голландцев--
Да-да-да!
Вы не бойтесь,
Успокойтесь,
Не волнуйтесь, господа!

were translated as follows:

To the British, Danes
And Germans we say:
Tra-la-la-la-la,
Dear gentlemen,
Now you won't be able to sleep quietly any more.
An end has come to your happy frame of mind.

What is it all about? Where do these mistakes come from? Perhaps there are no such words in French as "just try" and therefore the France Soir translators had to display, so to say, a little creative initiative? Or, perhaps one cannot say in Norwegian "Don't be afraid, calm down, don't worry" and therefore the gentlemen of Dagbladet decided to impart to the verses a meaning 100% the opposite? ...

The gentlemen of France Soir took 12 lines from Sergei Mikhalkov's poem, distorted their content in the translation, "cast aside" the remaining 65 lines and changed the title of the poem. The principle of such translation is clear, is it not? It is based on the method, well tested by generations of bourgeois propagandists, of turning white into black. ...

It was precisely with this aim that France Soir supplied its "translation" with the frightening subtitle: "A Soviet Song Directed Against Us" and, without the slightest pang of conscience, supplemented Mikhalkov's verses with the "terrifying" line: "Boom, boom, boom!" ...

The story of the falsification of Sergei Mikhalkov's verses again shows convincingly that, as against the truth which the Soviet press and literature bring to readers, the reactionary press can only offer the crooked tricks of people striving, to the detriment of their country, to serve the American war-mongers. ...

Communist Party

PLENARY SESSION OF MOSCOW CITY PARTY COMMITTEE. (Pravda, Feb. 14, p. 2. 1400 words. Condensed text:) A regular plenary session of the Moscow City Party Committee was held Feb. 12. The plenary session discussed two questions: work with propaganda cadres and measures for improving it, and the growth of the city Party organization and measures to improve the work of new Party members.

Comrade Donskoi, Secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, reported on the first question. The speaker and discussion participants noted that Moscow's Party organizations, guided by the Party Central Committee's instructions on ideological questions, have improved the organization of Marxist-Leninist education of Communists, Young Communist League members and non-Party persons. About 600,000 Communists and non-Party people are enrolled in the Party education system in the current study year.

The Moscow Party organization has educated and trained a large propagandist corps of more than 40,000. Seventy-five per cent of the propagandists have a higher education. A considerable number of Party and Soviet officials have been enlisted in propaganda activities. ...

Drawing general conclusions from successful experience, the session participants at the same time pointed to substantial shortcomings in work with propagandists. Certain borough committees and primary Party units still make mistakes in selecting propaganda cadres. Sometimes Communists who do not have sufficient general education and political training are nominated for propaganda work. ...

There are substantial shortcomings in the work of the permanent seminars for propagandists. Many borough committees and Party organizations are reconciled to low seminar attendance. The work of certain seminars does not meet the propagandists' high demands. ...

Participants in the session criticized the Moscow Province and City Party Committees' Party study center. Comrade Terekhov, Secretary of Sverdlov Borough Party Committee, reproached the Party study center for limiting itself to lectures in its work with leaders of borough propaganda seminars. The organization gives no attention to creative work among seminar leaders. Comrade Kartseva, head of the Comintern Borough Party Committee's propaganda and agitation department, also pointed this out in her speech. ...

The plenary session demanded of the Party organization as a decisive condition for the further improvement in the propaganda of Marxist-Leninist theory every kind of improvement in work with propaganda cadres and raising of the ideological-theoretical level of studies in the Party and Young Communist League educational system.

Comrade Furtseva, Secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, reported on the second question—growth of the city Party organization and measures to improve the work of new Party members. The report and speeches by the participants in the session cited data attesting the fact that Moscow Party organizations have improved work on admitting members to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The city Party organization's ranks are continually growing through admission of leading workers—production innovators—and leading representatives of the Soviet intelligentsia.

At the same time it was noted at the session that certain borough Party committees are lax in supervising the admission of new members, not showing due concern for improving the qualitative standards of the new members. Instances are still encountered of violation of the principle of individual selection and of lowered requirements for new members.

The session concentrated its attention on shortcomings in work with young Communists, i.e., the fact that a number of Party organizations forget that it is necessary to engage in day-to-day educational work with new members. ...

The session adopted comprehensive resolutions on the questions under discussion.

RAISE LEVEL OF PARTY WORK.—Kiev City Party Conference. (By Staff Correspondent A. Chernichenko. Pravda,

Feb. 13, p. 2. 900 words. Summary:) Kiev—A Kiev city Party conference has been held to discuss the report of the city Party committee and inspection committee and elect a new city committee and inspection committee. Comrade Sinitsa, secretary of the city Party committee, delivered the report at the conference.

The speaker reported that Kiev industry had fulfilled the 1951 plan ahead of schedule, producing 22% more than in 1950. Labor productivity rose considerably and the unit cost of production dropped more than 10%. However, the city Party organization failed to see that production plans were fulfilled by every enterprise for every type of output.

Much is being done to develop the city's economy. More than 4,300,000,000 rubles have been invested in the past five years to restore wartime damage and to create new industrial, housing and cultural facilities, with more than 830,000,000 rubles allocated for this purpose in 1951 alone.

More than 100,000 square meters of housing were completed in 1951, but the housing plan was nevertheless fulfilled only 87.8%. Much was said at the conference about unsatisfactory guidance of construction organizations by the city Party committee. The main reasons for the failure to fulfill construction plans are poor use of machinery, poor introduction of advanced labor methods and high labor turnover.

The delegates pointed to serious shortcomings in Party political work among the tremendous army of construction workers. Comrade Budkevich, Secretary of the Lenin Borough Party Committee, stated that the city Party committee had adopted many good resolutions on construction work but had not checked on the fulfillment of these resolutions, while Comrade Gulko, Secretary of the Railroad Borough Party Committee, justly reproached the city committee for paying little attention to problems of selecting, placing and training administrative construction workers.

Those speaking at the conference criticized the secretaries and department heads of the city committee for insufficient contact with the Party organizations and the *aktiv*. The city committee secretaries likewise seldom attend sessions of the bureaus, plenary sessions of the borough committees, seminars for propagandists and primary Party unit secretaries or borough meetings of the Party *aktiv*, not to mention meetings of the primary Party units.

Many speeches at the conference were devoted to improvement in the Party guidance of ideological work, with 33 persons taking part in the discussions.

Comrade L. G. Melnikov, Secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, described in detail the successes achieved in all branches of the Ukraine economy in 1951. Comrade Melnikov devoted a considerable part of his speech to problems of ideological work and called on the Party organization constantly to strengthen the Stalinist friendship of peoples, to combat the slightest manifestations of bourgeois nationalism and cosmopolitanism and to strive for new successes in science, culture and the arts.

The conference adopted an extensive resolution and sent enthusiastic greetings to J. V. Stalin.

Party Life: RAISE LEVEL OF GUIDANCE OF CULTURAL-ENLIGHTENMENT WORK. (By F. Chernyavsky, Secretary of the Ulyanovsk Province Party Committee. Pravda, Feb. 18, p. 2. 2100 words. Summary:) There are 30 district houses of culture, 550 village clubs and reading rooms, 125 collective farm clubs and 267 district, village and collective farm libraries in Ulyanovsk Province, as well as 275 motion picture installations and 106 radio plug-in networks. In addition, a large number of radio receivers have been installed in the homes of collective farmers, while subscriptions to newspapers have increased so that at present there is one newspaper to every five rural residents.

In 1913 a total of 5851 rubles, 56 kopeks, was allocated for maintenance of the Karamzin and Goncharov Libraries in Simbirsk. These libraries were the only cultural institutions in the province at that time. Last year 12,000,000 rubles were set aside in the budget for Ulyanovsk Province cultural-enlightenment institutions—libraries, houses of culture, clubs and reading rooms—while tremendous sums are being spent to maintain theaters, develop radio installations and support

publishing work. In the past two years alone 119 buildings were erected for houses of culture, district and village libraries and collective farm clubs.

Library personnel and the Party and Soviet organizations are striving to have every collective farm family become active readers and have therefore organized both permanent and mobile libraries.

Last year the province Party committee carried out a number of measures to improve lecture propaganda in the villages. A three-day province seminar was held for the directors of village lecture organizations and a ten-day seminar for natural science lecturers. The province now has 268 rural lecture organizations and 3085 lecturers in various professions.

The number of collective farm amateur arts groups has doubled in the past three years, and where 2670 performances and concerts were given in 1948, a total of 6843 was given during eight months of 1951.

In 1944 the Party Central Committee adopted a resolution on the work of motion picture theaters and mobile installations in Ulyanovsk Province, in which it noted that 14 districts had no mobile projectors and that those existing elsewhere served only a small part of the population. Carrying out the instructions of the Party Central Committee, the Party organizations have considerably improved the services of the mobile units, which now offer ten times as many shows as in 1944 and serve six times as many people.

The scope and ideological level of cultural-enlightenment work depends largely on the guidance provided by the Party organizations. Recently the province Party committee and the district Party committees have begun to pay more attention to the cultural-enlightenment institutions. Last year the bureau of the province committee discussed a number of questions relating to cultural services for the working people, including the work of the cultural-enlightenment institutions, motion picture theaters and mobile units, the development of physical culture, the repertoire of the province drama theater, book selling in the villages, radio installations, etc. As was pointed out at the plenary session of the province Party committee in January, however, there are still major shortcomings in the guidance of cultural-enlightenment work. Little concern is shown in some districts for the material requirements of the cultural-enlightenment institutions, and many district Party committees do not see to correct selection and training of cultural-enlightenment personnel. In a number of districts cultural-enlightenment work is conducted in isolation from the concrete tasks facing the Party organizations.

The Party organizations of the province consider their most important task the strengthening of the cultural-enlightenment institutions with experienced and politically trained workers, and thanks to the steps taken almost all heads of the district executive committee departments of cultural-enlightenment work have higher or partial secondary education. Month-long courses were held for them during the summer.

All cultural-enlightenment personnel study in the Party education system and two-day seminars are held in most districts every month to study the operation of leading clubs, reading rooms and libraries.

It must be admitted that some district Party committees and primary Party units are not yet guiding cultural-enlightenment work in the villages satisfactorily. The Inza District Party Committee, for example, tolerates the fact that some village clubs and reading rooms lack equipment and were not prepared for winter, while the funds allocated for these purposes have not been utilized. There have been cases in other districts where the clubs and drama circles put on hack performances and Soviet citizens were portrayed in a distorted manner.

The scope of agricultural propaganda is likewise unsatisfactory. Although this work has improved a little, qualified lectures, talks and discussions are rarely held on the achievements of agricultural science and of leading farm workers. Films on farming are rarely shown.

Experience shows that the Party organizations which rely on the collective farm *aktiv* and the rural intelligentsia are able to effect radical improvement in the work of the libraries, clubs and farming study centers. However, some district Party committees are slow to organize and train the intelligentsia and to enlist it actively in ideological work.

The province committee's propaganda and agitation department has not ensured prompt checks on execution of bureau resolutions on cultural-enlightenment work and as a result the directors of the province department of cultural-enlightenment work, the film facilities administration and the department on affairs of the arts still pay little attention to the needs of rural cultural-enlightenment institutions. We are drawing the proper conclusions from this and taking steps to increase the responsibility of cultural-enlightenment officials.

The province Party committee is directing the attention of all Party organizations to eliminating the serious shortcomings which still exist in the work of the cultural-enlightenment institutions.

Party Life: INCREASE ORGANIZATIONAL ROLE OF OFFICIALS IN PARTY APPARATUS. (By K. Petrovsky, Staff Correspondent for the Karelo-Finnish Republic. *Pravda*, Feb. 16, p. 2. 1100 words. Summary:) A recent conference of officials in the apparatus of the Karelo-Finnish Communist Party Central Committee noted that the role of instructors was often underestimated in the republic's Party Central Committee. Examples were cited of incorrect use made of instructors in the department of Party, trade union and Young Communist League agencies, and it was concluded that the role of the instructors must be enhanced. An entirely correct conclusion, but what has changed since the conference?

A typical case occurred soon after the conference. Instructors Comrades Afonin and Zhdanov were accused by the bureau of the republic's Party Central Committee of taking a formal attitude toward fulfillment of duties as delegated representatives in lumbering. No one asked instructor Comrade Afonin what he had done to smooth out mass political work at the Valdai Lumber Camp or how he had helped the Party organization. Everything centered about a single question: the Valdai Lumber Camp had reduced its lumber output and therefore the delegated representative should be held responsible.

Naturally, the representative of a Party committee is responsible for the state of affairs in the place where he has been sent, but after all he cannot do the work of the business managers. He is supposed to control the fulfillment of Party resolutions and help the Party organizations. It must be said that the instructors are not the only officials who spend most of their time as delegated representatives on economic problems. After they have been on their assignments a while they are burdened mainly with office work, leaving them little time for Party work.

Checkups on fulfillment of resolutions are inadequate in the apparatus of the Karelo-Finnish Communist Party Central Committee. Resolutions on the work of the Young Communist League are also poorly checked, although plenty of resolutions are adopted. In one of its resolutions the republic's Party Central Committee charged all city and district Party committees with holding meetings of the primary Party units in December and January in order to hear reports on means of improving Party guidance of Y.C.L. organizations. Even the primary Party units in Petrozavodsk did not discuss the question, however. Other instances could be cited to prove the lack of checkups on fulfillment.

One can find abundant material in the department for Party, trade union and Young Communist League agencies on shortcomings in the work of the city and district Party committees, but no material can be found which might help in drawing general conclusions from successful experience. This is because the department pays little attention to successful experience.

The vital shortcomings in the work of the department of Party, trade union and Young Communist League agencies are largely the result of the lack of attention paid to Party organizational and political work.

Letter to the Editor: ON SEMINARS FOR PARTY ORGANIZATION SECRETARIES. (By G. Baranov, Party Organization Secretary at Mine No. 18-B, Stalin Coal Trust. *Pravda*, Feb. 18, p. 2. 450 words. Summary:) Karaganda—The Stalin Borough Party Committee has recently improved its guidance of the work of primary Party units. At the same time, however, the old style of work can still be seen, including traces of formalism in training primary Party unit secretaries and insuf-

ficient study and generalization of the work of Party organizations.

This is especially true of the seminars held for primary Party unit secretaries, which often reduce to conferences on such subjects as "Preparations for Elections to the Local Soviets," "Collecting Membership Dues," "Preparing for the Borough Party Conference," etc. True, the attempt has been made to discuss questions of Party work at the seminars, but these questions are poorly prepared.

Discussion of such questions as checkups on the fulfillment of resolutions, practical Party control of economic operations, etc., would be a great impetus to the work of the secretaries, but these questions are not discussed.

(Obituary)—B. G. MARKHLEVSKAYA. (Izvestia, Feb. 17, p. 4. Complete text:) Bronislava Genrikovna Markhlevskaya [Bronislawa Marchlewska], an old member of the Bolshevik party, passed away Feb. 14, 1952, following a prolonged and severe illness.

B. G. Markhlevskaya was born in 1866. In 1894 she joined the Social Democratic Party of Poland and Lithuania and from 1905 to 1908 took an active part in the underground work of this party. From 1908 to 1918 B. G. Markhlevskaya participated in the workers' movement in Germany and after 1918 worked in various organizations in the Soviet Union.

B. G. Markhlevskaya was a true friend and helper of Yu. Markhlevsky [J. Marchlewski], the well-known figure in the international workers' movement.

A group of friends and associates sadly announces the death of B. G. Markhlevskaya to all who knew her.

Farewell, dear comrade!

—A group of friends and associates.

(Obituary)—BRONISLAVA GENRIKOVNA MARKHLEVSKAYA. (Pravda, Feb. 17, p. 4. Complete text:) The Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute announces with profound sorrow the death Feb. 14, 1952, of Bronislava Genrikovna Markhlevskaya, an old member of the Bolshevik party.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'THE PARTY COMMITTEE INSTRUCTOR.'* (Pravda, Feb. 19, p. 3. Complete text:) Pravda's Dec. 19, 1951, editorial "The Party Committee Instructor" criticized shortcomings in work with instructors in the Dagestan Province Party Committee. The province Party committee has acknowledged this criticism as correct and in order to eliminate shortcomings has worked out measures for improving the political and practical qualifications of instructors. A resolution has been adopted on holding regular conferences in the departments of the province Party committee for exchange of work experience by the instructors.

Young Communist League

FOR FIRM AND LASTING KNOWLEDGE. (Izvestia, Feb. 13, p. 1. Complete text:) A conference of senior Young Pioneer leaders of the country's schools on the work of the Young Pioneer organization in helping teachers to fight for firm and lasting knowledge by pupils ended in the Young Communist League Central Committee Feb. 12. The conference was attended by Young Pioneer leaders, school principals and teachers, secretaries of the Union republic Y.C.L. Central Committees, secretaries of the territory and province Y.C.L. committees for work with school children and Young Pioneers, and officials of the Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences. Speeches were delivered at the conference by N. A. Mikhailov, Secretary of the Y.C.L. Central Committee, and by I. A. Kairov, Russian Republic Minister of Education.

Letter to the Editor: PROSECUTOR NEVEDROV'S 'SPECIAL OPINION.' (By Margarita Masyuk. Komsomolskaya pravda, Feb. 13, p. 2. Complete text:) Ivanovo—I am addressing you, dear comrades, on a matter that causes me great chagrin. When I married Young Communist League member Nikolai Masyuk it seemed to me we would live harmoniously and happily. But

my hopes were shattered: six months after we had registered our marriage at the Marriage Registry Office my husband went to the Ukraine, leaving me in Ivanovo.

And how I suffered when I learned that Nikolai, forgetting his conscience and honor, had married a second time! I do not know how he managed to register his second marriage at the Registry Office. Apparently, having deceived me, he also deceived the local authorities.

On learning that Masyuk was working at the Andreyevka District Y.C.L. Committee, Stalino Province, I requested the public prosecutor of this district to bring this violator of Soviet family law to book. It seemed to me that people like Masyuk should not work in leading Y.C.L. bodies. What good can he teach the young people?!

Here is the reply the public prosecutor sent me:

"The facts set forth in your statement have been wholly confirmed. Citizen N. I. Masyuk has been instructed by the Andreyevka District people's court to dissolve his second, illegal marriage. I do not find it necessary to try citizen N. I. Masyuk as he is a Y.C.L. district committee official and therefore a representation will be made against him at the Y.C.L. district committee bureau.—Andreyevka District Public Prosecutor S. Nevedrov."

We all know that to enforce laws to the letter is the prosecutor's sacred duty and that all citizens are equal before the law. But Comrade Nevedrov has a special opinion on this subject. He considers that once Masyuk has managed to worm his way into the district Y.C.L. committee apparatus he is beyond the law.

(Editorial)—IMPROVE SUPERVISION OF POLITICAL EDUCATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE. (Komsomolskaya pravda, Feb. 19, p. 1. 900 words. Condensed text:) To strive in every way to improve supervision of political education of young people, to strive for the smooth functioning of every political study circle and school, to strive to give students a fundamental and thorough education—these are the important tasks of Young Communist League committees.

Soviet boys and girls take tremendous interest in their work in primary Y.C.L. political circles and political schools, studying the lives of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin and the history and theory of our glorious Bolshevik party. Each year the political education network expands and the quality of political education given to our young people improves.

The school year is already half over. In many circles and political schools studies are conducted on a high ideological and theoretical level and the educational plan is being carried out. Nevertheless, some Y.C.L. committees have relaxed their supervision of the political education of boys and girls. This alone explains the fact that more than one-third of the political circles and schools in Archangel Province are lagging considerably behind in their programs. There are serious shortcomings in organization of political education for the young people in Moscow Province's rural districts. In Kashira District, for instance, half the political circles have disintegrated. In Kurovskoye District three-quarters of the circles have fallen behind their program and in Zagorsk and Kalinin Districts more than half. In Stavropol and Krasnoyarsk Territories and in the Yakut and North Ossetian Autonomous Republics political circles are working fitfully and studies are frequently interrupted.

The Y.C.L. committees should vigorously eliminate all shortcomings preventing normal studies. It is necessary to aim in every way for smooth and thorough operation of the Y.C.L. political network.

The main thing in young people's political education is the quality of this education. Studies can only satisfy young people when they are closely related to practical communist construction, when they help students grasp the remarkable events taking place in our Soviet life. However, some propagandists are guilty of formalism and a doctrinaire approach and do not train their audiences to adopt a creative attitude toward Marxist-Leninist theory. Comrade Totikov, leader of the Y.C.L. political circle at the Metal Consumers' Goods Plant in Dzauzhikau, merely reads aloud from the textbook without even explaining words unknown to his young audience. Purely formal conduct of studies is also to be observed in other

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 51, pp. 22-23.

political study circles in the city. But this does not worry the officials of the Y.C.L. city committee.

The Penza Province Y.C.L. Committee provides poor guidance of young people's political studies. ...

Several months remain before the end of the political network study year. Y.C.L. committees must lose no time but must check the work of every political study circle carefully. City and district conferences of Y.C.L. propagandists will be held in February and March. Preparations must be made for the conferences and they must be conducted in well-organized manner. ...

Arrangements should be made with Party agencies to have leading Party officials give reports. ...

State and Law

Work of the Soviets: INITIATIVE AND EXECUTIVE ACTION IN THE SOVIET APPARATUS. (By Staff Correspondent A. Kozlov. *Izvestia*, Feb. 14, p. 2. 1400 words. Summary:)

Minsk—A month and a half ago a plenary session of the Minsk City Party Committee discussed improvement in the organizational mass work of the Minsk city and borough Soviets, outlining in its resolution measures for perfecting the style and methods of work, improving cadre training and increasing the efficiency of the local Soviet apparatus. One of the measures planned was the recent citywide meeting of Soviet officials called by the city Party and executive committees and attended by more than 500 persons. A report was delivered at the meeting by K. N. Dlugoshevsky, chairman of the city Soviet executive committee and Deputy to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, entitled "On Initiative and Executive Action in the Soviet Apparatus."

It should be pointed out that even while preparations were in progress for the meeting the efforts of Soviet employees increased considerably. Officials of the municipal planning committee, the trade department and the Lenin Borough Soviet Executive Committee made valuable recommendations for improving the work of a number of enterprises and for improving services to the public. Some of these proposals were adopted by the city Soviet executive committee and cited in Comrade Dlugoshevsky's report as examples of creative approach and initiative.

Much construction work has been done in a short time in the capital of Belorussia. Minsk is becoming one of the most attractive cities in the country, and the rate of industrial and municipal development is constantly increasing. This confronts the city and borough Soviets with more and more new problems and points up the need for improving the administrative machinery.

The growth of the municipal economy has complicated the work of the city communal department, but this major department of the city executive committee has proved incapable of providing guidance for the city's growing economy. This situation has been discussed by the executive committee and increasing the staff of the department has been urged.

The municipal planning committee disagreed with this, but proposed instead that the department be broken up, taking from it the water supply and the public bath and laundry trusts, the streetcar administration and the hotels, because these organizations have grown so much in past years that their staffs are capable of running their own affairs. The city Soviet executive committee adopted the planning committee's proposal.

Until recently the city had no organization for providing various services to the public. If a person wished to move, for example, he had to find truckers to move his furniture, and if floors had to be polished a private operator would do the job for three times what it was worth. In their efforts to spare the public such inconveniences the members of the city planning committee proposed establishment of a special artel for providing various services to the public.

Soviet officials are finding and utilizing the unutilized potential of enterprises and organizations. The Belarus, Minsk's largest hotel, used to depend on the municipal laundry and had to wait for linen to be returned. The hotel management decided to open its own laundry and in a year's time saved 80,000

rubles, in addition to the fact that the hotel's service was improved.

Unfortunately, valuable initiative is frequently reduced to naught because it is not backed up by organizational work. Last summer the working people of Lenin Borough proposed that they get together to clean up and landscape the banks of the Svisloch River. The Soviet agencies approved this proposal but made no efforts to organize the work.

"The residents of our borough," said Comrade Ivanov, Chairman of the Voroshilov Borough Soviet Executive Committee, at the meeting, "have been asking for a number of years that the network of children's institutions be enlarged and kindergarten buildings freed of tenants who should not be there. The borough and city Soviets adopted resolutions on this question, but nothing came of them because we were not insistent enough."

Often the city or borough committees adopt a resolution and then forget about it. It then develops that the measures outlined have not been carried out, a second resolution is hastily drawn up, and again nothing happens. In order to guard against possible unpleasantness the people responsible for carrying out the resolutions raise a fuss: "Nothing is being accomplished! It will have to be discussed in the executive committee!" And a third resolution ensues, almost identical with the preceding ones.

Criticism and self-criticism are still poorly developed in a number of Minsk Soviet institutions. Educational work with staffs is sometimes supplanted by outright red tape, and such important types of work with employees as general meetings and production conferences are far from the general rule.

Those who spoke cited cases of bluffing which were not exposed promptly because the city and borough executive committees exercise poor control over execution of their resolutions. The committees discussed housing repairs many times and adopted a number of resolutions last year. Everything was done in a formal sense to see that the plan was carried out, but at the end of the year it developed that more than 1,000,000 rubles of the funds allocated for housing repairs had not been utilized.

Participants in the meeting called for a resolute struggle against unsatisfactory work by individual officials and pointed to the need for strict observance of the interests of the state. Militia, court and public prosecution agencies were criticized for red tape.

This year Minsk industry must considerably increase its output, master new types of production and improve quality indices. One hundred thousand square meters of housing are to be completed, a new trolley bus line and new streetcar lines are to be laid out and the water supply system and network of social-cultural institutions and service enterprises are to be expanded. These responsible tasks entail improvement in the leadership provided by the city and borough executive committees and their departments, and smoother work and comprehensive development of the initiative and executive action of workers in the Soviet apparatus.

A DISTRICT'S NEEDS. (By B. Kulpin, Secretary of Komi-Permyak National Region Party Committee, Molotov Province. *Izvestia*, Feb. 16, p. 2. 700 words. Summary:) Kudymkar—Gainy District is situated in the northwest part of Molotov Province, in the Komi-Permyak National Region. It is a mass of forests, where more than 100 rivers flow into the Kama.

Great mechanized lumber enterprises have been organized in Gainy District, for which the district needs qualified personnel. Every year more and more Soviet citizens come here with their families to settle down and to exploit this territory, neglected in Tsarist days but opened up by the Bolsheviks. Five times as much timber was cut and rafted in 1949 as in 1946, and as much was handled in 1951 as was produced in all of Karelia in Tsarist Russia.

Despite this the Molotov Lumber Combine and the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Lumber Industry approach the Gainy area by old standards, ignoring the growth of a major lumbering area. Housing construction continues to lag behind industrial development, and equipment arrives faster than personnel can be trained to operate it. A letter in *Izvestia* from Comrade Yedovin, Chairman of the Archangel Province Soviet Executive

Committee, justly criticized the U.S.S.R. and Russian Republic Ministries of Public Health for inadequate services provided for lumbermen.* The U.S.S.R. Ministries of Communications, Education and Inland Shipping likewise pay little attention to the requirements of Gaiy District.

When these ministries draw up plans they often fail to take the district's future into account, let alone its present. Some articles in Gaiy District's budget take account neither of the tremendous new economic development nor of the population increase. More must be spent on education, public health, postal and telegraph communications and the organization of banks and other needed institutions, as well as on channel dredging in the upper reaches of the Kama River.

The district's lumbermen have ten clubs and 11 Red Corners, and the mill towns have eight seven-year and 16 elementary schools. The trade union of lumbermen and raftsmen has five mobile libraries, and there are two mobile projection units and three stationary motion picture installations.

At first glance everything looks fine with regard to the cultural institutions, but one has only to spend some time in Gaiy's forests to see that there is still much to be done.

The broad scope of construction and production ensures high incomes. A. F. Makarov, for example, earned 9158 rubles in 81 days of work, while driver I. I. Strinkevich earned 7777 rubles in the same period. V. P. Pivkin and M. F. Nalivaiko, leaders of complex-flow brigades, earn from 2500 to 3000 rubles a month.

Stakhanovite lumbermen are justified in demanding that the heads of merchandizing organizations organize cultured trade and the sale not merely of food products but also of high-quality manufactured goods, fruit, etc. Yet the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Lumber Industry's Chief Workers' Supply Administration by no means meets the lumbermen's demands.

It is high time the Ministry of the Lumber Industry and Comrade Orlov, the Minister, as well as other ministries paid attention to the vital needs of the Gaiy lumber area.

EXPERIENCE OF STATE BANK OFFICES. (By I. Kopylov, Manager of Sverdlovsk Province Office of U.S.S.R. State Bank. *Izvestia*, Feb. 16, p. 2. 600 words. Summary:) Financial and accounting personnel play an important role in the struggle to raise economic indices. It is clear that enterprises cannot be run correctly without well-organized accounting, prompt drawing up of statements and careful analysis of them.

Unfortunately, some financial and accounting personnel have a formal attitude toward their work and do not help enterprise managers to fight for high production indices. Comrade Starodumov, Chief Bookkeeper at the Nizhny Tagil Medical Instrument Plant, for example, thinks that all he has to do is draw up statements. He does not analyze statements, check on working capital or fight for economies. Last year the plant considerably overexpended its wage fund, and production costs increased 651,000 rubles. Working capital is arbitrarily diverted into capital construction, repairs, etc., which were not anticipated in plans and estimates. But Comrade Starodumov quietly permits these violations of financial discipline, with the result that the plant has suffered considerable losses and has slowed down the turnover of working capital.

Offices of the State Bank can be of great service to enterprises. Our Sverdlovsk Province office has decided to call quarterly conferences of the heads of financial departments and the chief bookkeepers of enterprises in order to exchange experiences in the financial and accounting workers' struggle for improved economic indices.

Workers in our office and its departments deliver reports at factories on the financial operations of the enterprises, based on their analyses of their statements. Local financial and accounting workers have made valuable suggestions for utilizing excess supplies which factories did not need and for organizing storage and inventory of them.

The active participation of bank personnel in the economic life of their district and province or territory has a favorable effect on improving the indices of enterprises and their financial position.

Trade Unions

(Editorial)—EFFECTIVELY SUPERVISE CONCLUSION OF COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS. (Trud, Feb. 16, p. 1. 1200 words. Excerpt:) This year collective [labor-management] agreements are being concluded within a short time. The campaign for conclusion of these agreements has already ended in a number of the largest branches of the economy. It was carried out in a well-organized and businesslike way in enterprises of ferrous metallurgy, heavy machine building, the oil and coal industries and communications. The preparation of bilateral obligations and their comprehensive discussion afforded a great school of experience for workers and employees and facilitated a further upsurge of activity and initiative by the broad masses of the workers. This activity and initiative has been directed toward discovering additional reserves for overfulfilling the 1952 plan, for a new advance in labor productivity, for reduced unit costs and for better quality of production, and toward further improvement in the welfare and working conditions of workers and employees.

Past years' experience has shown that the collective agreement has greatest organizing and mobilizing force where it is concluded promptly, without delay. This has been possible in every branch of the economy this year. Nevertheless the campaign has been impermissibly dragged out in local industry, state farms, trade, service enterprises and trucking. The Machine and Tractor Stations have not yet started concluding collective agreements.

Delays in the conclusion of collective agreements are due above all to the fact that certain ministries and trade union central committees have let this most important matter drift, are not checking on its execution and are not exacting toward individual officials. ...

INTENSIFY TRADE UNION CONTROL OVER TRADE AND SERVICE ENTERPRISES.—From Fifth Plenary Session of Moscow Province Trade Union Council. (Trud, Feb. 17, p. 1. 900 words. Condensed text:) The Moscow Province Trade Union Council's fifth plenary session was held Feb. 16. On the agenda was the urgent question: "Measures to Intensify Public Control by Trade Union Organizations Over the Work of Moscow Province Trade and Service Enterprises." Comrade Vasilyev, Chairman of Moscow Province Trade Union Council, reported.

The speaker described the increased welfare of Moscow Province working people and gave convincing figures to show that the people's purchasing power is increasing. Thanks to the efforts of the Bolshevik party and Soviet government to improve supply to the working people, the number of restaurants and stores is steadily increasing. Fourteen thousand trade and service enterprises now exist in Moscow Province, 30% more than in 1940. Nine-tenths of all those working in them are engaged in socialist competition.

The speaker dwelt in detail on shortcomings in services to the working people and on the organization of public control by trade unions over the work of trade and service enterprises. This control has slackened in a number of places. *Aktiv* members and workers' supply committees often are uninformed of important matters in the work entrusted to them. The Moscow Province Trade Union Council Presidium is not strict enough in its attitude toward province and factory trade union committees, lets checkup work drift, and has not generalized and disseminated the good experience acquired by trade union organizations for control over the work of stores and restaurants. In a number of enterprises factory committees have accepted shortcomings in services to workers and employees. ...

Comrade Volkov, Secretary of the Moscow Party Committee, spoke at the session, giving trade union organizations the task of intensifying their public control, of improving the work of all trade and service enterprises as soon as possible. ...

Session resolutions framed the tasks of trade union organizations in radically improving the work of stores and restaurants. Trade union committees were asked to ensure regular auditing and election of committees and public controllers. Moscow Province chairmen and committee members will be trained in February and March according to special instruction plans and

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 46, pp. 43-44.

programs approved by the Central Council of Trade Unions. Public controllers will be trained in the same way.

FACTORY COMMITTEE'S BUDGET. (Pravda, Feb. 17, p. 2. Complete text:) Kharkov—The budget of the trade union factory committee at the Ordzhonikidze Tractor Plant in Kharkov totals about 2,000,000 rubles this year. The trade union's funds will go to improve material and cultural services to its members. A considerable part of the budget (more than 400,000 rubles) will be spent for cultural mass work among the tractor builders, for the development of amateur arts and for organizing technical propaganda and education.

The budget provides for expansion of the factory trade union's library, which now has about 65,000 volumes and serves 17,000 readers. This year new books will be added.

Large amounts are being spent on the further development of physical culture and sports. More than 250,000 rubles of the factory committee's budget is set aside for this purpose.

In addition, more than 800,000 rubles will be allocated this year from social insurance funds for passes to rest homes and sanatoriums for workers and employees.

National Economy

DELIVER FREIGHT TO GREAT CONSTRUCTION PROJECT PROMPTLY. (By V. Kornilov, Staff Correspondent for the Turkmenian Republic. Pravda, Feb. 18, p. 2. 900 words. Summary:) Ashkhabad—Construction work on the Main Turkmenian Canal continues to increase in volume. The railwaymen and river crews have given the project considerable help and this year in particular the flow of freight to it is increasing considerably. Unfortunately, however, there are still serious shortcomings in the work of individual parts of the transportation system. There have been cases in which officials of the Ashkhabad Railroad and Central Asian Navigation Line have been responsible for breaks in the supply of freight.

The following case is typical. In autumn, 1951, a major construction sector of the Central Asian Hydroelectric Construction Project was organized in Kazandzhik, and the managers of the Ashkhabad Railroad assured the builders at that time that they would do everything they could to see that freight was promptly delivered. When the time came to send cars to Chardzhou for lumber and bricks, however, unforeseen difficulties arose. The cars were not sent from Kazandzhik for two days and then they stood in Chardzhou 20 days. When they finally arrived in Kazandzhik the builders wanted to send them back to Chardzhou for more lumber and bricks and again, thanks to the railwaymen, they were idle for a long period. The result was that only one comparatively short trip was made in two and a half months.

Comrade Kharatov, Director of the Kazandzhik construction sector, wrote an article in *Turkmenskaya iskra* [Turkmenian Spark] about the defects in the work of the Ashkhabad Railroad, but the situation did not change. The railroad administration and Comrade Melgunov, its director, have not taken proper action to meet the sector's needs.

It has been difficult to develop construction work at Takhia-Tash, where all freight has to be hauled hundreds of kilometers across the desert by truck or plane. The situation improved with the beginning of the navigation season on the Amu-Darya in spring, 1951, but when winter came the pace of work dropped and the distance from the railroad was again felt.

The Ministry of Railroads was given the task of building a branch line to Takhia-Tash before winter and all the necessary conditions were created for doing so. However, these conditions have not produced results. Actually, the construction project had no guidance or assistance from the Ministry of Railroads from the very start. When it became clear that the deadline for the branch line would not be met the ministry sounded the alarm, and orders, instructions and dispositions flew thick and fast. The flood of paper continues, but there is no real follow-up to see that orders are carried out.

The construction workers on the Main Turkmenian Canal have often raised the question of increasing mixed land-and-water shipments, but such shipments are still unsatisfactorily

organized. Suffice it to say that in order to transfer freight from rail to boat the Central Asian Hydroelectric Construction Project and other organizations in Turkmenia, Uzbekistan and Kara-Kalpakia have to maintain their own warehouses and offices in Chardzhou. The Ministry of Inland Shipping and the Central Asian Navigation line must realize that this is a waste of effort and money.

The Ministry of Inland Shipping shows little concern for increasing freight shipments to the project on the Amu-Darya. Advance estimates show about 1,500,000 tons of mineral building materials will have to be hauled on the river in 1952, but the Ministry of Inland Shipping plans to haul all of 500,000 tons.

It is a matter of honor for the transport workers to provide exemplary service to the great project of communist construction on the Amu-Darya.

STALINGRAD WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY. Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye, Feb. 13, p. 1. Complete text:) Construction of the Volga-Don Navigation Canal and the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad Hydroelectric Stations will permit irrigation of vast areas in the southeastern part of our country.

A special Stalingrad Water Resources Development Authority has recently been organized for construction of irrigation systems in the southern districts of Stalingrad Province, the Trans-Volga and the area north of the Caspian Sea. This authority will have much work to do. Plans call for construction of irrigation systems extending over about 700,000 hectares in Stalingrad Province, near the Volga-Don Canal and in the Trans-Volga and Northern Caspian areas (south of the Stalingrad gravity flow canal). Water systems will be constructed over more than 2,000,000 hectares.

A great deal of preparatory work for construction of the irrigation systems will be carried out this year. Plans call for construction of a ferroconcrete products factory, a repair and machine shop, a sawmill, and also garages, warehouses, dwellings, cultural and service buildings, etc.

Construction of the irrigation systems will be highly mechanized. This year the Stalingrad Water Resources Development Authority will receive a considerable number of excavators, large scrapers, bulldozers, graders, grade-excavators, ditch diggers, trucks and other equipment.

Stalingrad Water Resources Development Authority personnel will first begin irrigation systems in the southern districts of Stalingrad Province, in the vicinity of the Volga-Don Navigation Canal.

New Developments in Technology: SOVIET TURBINE CONSTRUCTION AT A NEW STAGE. (By N. Kovalyov, Chief Hydroturbine Designer, Stalin Metal Plant, Leningrad, and A. Yevdokimov, Assistant to Chief Designer. Pravda, Feb. 14, p. 2. 1900 words. Condensed text:) ... The personnel of the J. V. Stalin Metal Plant in Leningrad has been given the honorable task of creating the world's best hydroturbines for the Stalinist construction projects of communism. ... The construction of turbines for the Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Station has been worked out by specialists of the Stalin Metal Plant and the Kirov Elektrosila Plant. The type of construction is new in principle, permitting a considerable reduction in the height of the entire aggregate and also in the height of the power plant building, with consequent great savings in construction costs.

The plant's designers are now working very enthusiastically, mobilizing all their experience and knowledge to build hydroturbines for the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad Hydroelectric Stations. A rotary vane turbine with a capacity of 108,500 kilowatts at minimum-estimate pressure and 126,000 kilowatts at a normal-estimate pressure of 22.5 meters is being developed. From that height 600 and 700 cubic meters of water will drop each second on the vanes of the wheel and deliver their energy to the turbine. After that the water will pass through a concrete intake to the lower side of the dam.

The wheel will have a diameter of more than ten meters, the height of a three-story building. The over-all height of turbine and generator will be more than 30 meters. The wheel, with six blades weighing 20 tons each, will weigh about 400 tons when assembled. The turbine shaft will be one and one-half meters

in diameter and more than ten meters long and will weigh 90 tons. The total weight of the turbine will exceed 1600 tons. ... Such turbines have never been built anywhere in the world before. ...

One of the major problems has been to expand and strengthen the creative contacts of the designers, technologists and other factory workers with the staffs of the country's research institutes. The Stalin Metal Plant has become the organizational center for research work to create unique turbines for the great construction projects of communism. The factory now has ties with dozens of scientific organizations which are engaged in research work to plan and build the giant hydroturbines. Their projects include the development of the rotary part of the turbine, problems of durability, vibration and control and problems of technology and production.

Problems of the turbine's power indices are of tremendous importance to the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad Hydroelectric Stations. Suffice it to point out that a 1% increase in the turbine's coefficient of useful output will yield about 40,000 kilowatts of extra power at the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad Hydroelectric Stations, or enough energy to supply a large group of major enterprises. ...

All research on the rotary parts of the turbine is being done in laboratories, not only on the usual 1/50 and 1/20 scale models but also on larger ones. In particular, a special 1/10 scale model has been built which has a wheel one meter in diameter and will operate under normal pressure to develop a capacity of 2500 kilowatts. This model has now been manufactured by the plant and is being mounted with a smaller model at the Skhodnya Hydroelectric Experiment Station. ...

Large hydroturbines have unique parts of special shape, requiring new methods of calculations and experimental determination of pressures, rational dimensions and forms in planning them. In a number of instances the development of new methods of calculating durability is being carried on side by side with special experimental research on models as well as on turbine parts under natural conditions. Calculations and experiments are being made simultaneously on the vibration of the vanes of the wheels of models and actual turbines. The U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Machine Research Institute and the Zhdanov State University in Leningrad are giving the plant considerable help in this work.

There are exceptionally important problems confronting us in the field of prompt preparations for producing the giant hydroturbines. Basic changes must be made in the technology of hydroturbine production if they are to be made in the time set. ...

Creative work is also being done by a brigade from the machine-building technology department of the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute in creating new, highly-productive machinery and experimental research on problems of the technology of hydroturbine production. This brigade and workers from the plant and the State Heavy Machinery Planning Institute have fulfilled technical assignments for new specialized machine tools to turn out basic parts of the hydroturbines.

The development of up-to-date casting methods is of no less importance to hydroturbine production, inasmuch as cast parts account for 80% of the total weight of the machine. ...

Operational tests and years of use of our hydroturbines have demonstrated their exceptional dependability, technical perfection and high power. There is no doubt that Soviet construction of large hydroturbines has even now surpassed in its development hydroturbine construction in capitalist countries. The planning and completion of hydroturbines for the great construction projects of communism will bring our hydroturbine construction to a still higher level. ...

Letter to the Editor: CONCERNING QUALITY OF PLANS.

(By A. Shakhov, Assistant Director of Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Project Technical Department. Pravda, Feb. 13, p. 2. 600 words. Condensed text:) ... More than ten planning organizations of Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, Sverdlovsk and Kuibyshev are helping to plan the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Center. Many of the plans they have submitted were drawn up through creative cooperation with the construction workers and

provide for the use of modern building equipment. Complex technical problems are being successfully solved in a number of plans. ...

However, workers on the hydroelectric project have serious claims against the directors of some of the planning organizations. There are cases in which parts of the project are not provided with blueprints on time and in which the schedules set for delivering plans and estimates are not met. Sometimes plans are drawn up without modern building methods being taken into account. This is what happened, for example, in the case of plans for the Left Bank Repair and Machine Shop and for refrigerating equipment for a laboratory.

The year 1952 will see the beginning of concrete pouring on the foundation of the power station and lower navigation lock. Great, automatic concrete plants must be put into operation. Planning of them was entrusted to the Ministry of the Construction and Road-Building Machinery Industry's Construction and Assembly Trust in Moscow. According to schedules the plans for the concrete plants were to be delivered in the third quarter of 1951, but the builders have not received all of them yet.

The Kuibyshev branch and the Stavropol department of the Hydroelectric Planning Trust possess experienced personnel and everything needed to provide the project with high-quality plans. Unfortunately, it is not rare that the Kuibyshev branch, headed by Comrade Melnikov, allows faulty work and produces poor plans.

Plans are not always delivered in complete form, which causes great difficulties at the project. The plans for the left-bank cofferdam were drawn up without taking topographical and geological data into account, and as a result had to be revised.

Why are such defects possible? It is known that the place where the hydroelectric center is to be built is near Kuibyshev, where the branch of the Hydroelectric Planning Trust has its offices. And yet office personnel rarely put in an appearance at the project. ...

The speedy tempos of construction work at the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station demand unconditional improvement in the work of the planning organizations.

COMING NAVIGATION SEASON ON VOLGA. (By P. Savchenko, Head of Gorky Province Party Committee Transportation Department. Pravda, Feb. 15, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) The opening of the Volga-Don Canal raises a number of problems in connection with the coming navigation season, first and foremost of which is the diversion of a large amount of freight to the water route. In past years some enterprises with every opportunity for shipping freight by water nevertheless sought to rely only on the railroads. Even now not enough concern is shown for organizing shipments for the coming navigation season. The Gorky Railroad is making plans to haul a considerable amount of lumber to regions on the Volga and Oka, as well as to the Caucasus, even though the latter could be served via the Volga-Don Canal. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Lumber Industry has plans for hauling several thousand carloads of lumber to the Donets Basin by rail every month, while the Ministries of the Food Industry, State Farms, Ferrous Metallurgy, Agriculture, etc., also plan to haul lumber to Volga and Don areas by rail.

The same situation exists with regard to plans for water shipments from the city and province of Gorky. The plan for shipping automobiles by water is obviously inadequate. Such planning occurs because some of the ministries have not taken proper steps to develop piers and approaches to enterprises. The lack of such facilities can be seen in the case of the Gorky Auto Plant, where its docks have been neglected and cannot handle cargo. Last year automobiles to be shipped via the Volga had to be taken to the port of Gorky, 15 kilometers distant, and the expense entailed in so doing amounted to 10% of the charges for hauling the automobiles the rest of the way by water. Even spare parts have to be taken to the port of Gorky by rail, despite the fact that the plant is on the Oka River.

The Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry and Comrade Vedenyapin, director of the plant, have been confronted more than once with the problem of organizing the

operation of the plant's docks, but nothing has been done yet.

The piers of the Balakhna Paper Combine and of the Ministry of the Paper and Woodworking Industry's cardboard plant are in unsatisfactory condition, while the Gorky Log Driving Trust has not organized a base for transferring lumber from the Pechora and Gorky Railroads for shipment to the Donets Basin and the Caucasus. Enterprises of the Ministry of Power Plants situated on the Oka River receive coal sent via the Volga at the port of Gorky, where it is loaded from barges into railroad cars to be hauled only 25 kilometers. Meanwhile the ministry is not organizing even a temporary pier on the Oka to serve its enterprises.

The Volga ports are highly mechanized, but the opening of the Volga-Don Canal will bring 25% more freight to the port of Gorky alone during the coming navigation season. Spurs for loading work must be increased immediately to make sure that the freight is handled.

Vessels plying the Volga and Don will be loaded not only in large city ports but at small harbors as well. But these small harbors have hardly any loading machinery.

Integrated organization of the work of railwaymen and river crews plays a decisive role in the organization of leading operations. Last year many types of freight were regularly held up in Gorky because the railwaymen and river crews could not agree among themselves. Often barges were ready but carloads of lumber did not arrive on time, and then trains would come in with lumber and there would not be enough barges. Hundreds of railroad cars were idle for weeks at a time in Gorky. Plans for mixed rail-and-water shipments and coordinated operation of the railroad stations and ports have not been drawn up even now.

The Party organizations of Gorky Province are now developing socialist competition among transport workers for exemplary preparations for the navigation season. Rapid solution of the problems involved in increased shipments via the Volga will result in a successful first navigation season on the great Volga-Don Waterway.

NATIONAL ECONOMY OF UNION REPUBLICS. (Pravda and Izvestia, Feb. 14-15, p. 2. 700 words. Summary:) Kazakh Republic. Alma-Ata (Tass)—The plan for gross industrial output was fulfilled 100.3%. Output increased 13% over last year. Production of coal increased 8%, oil 20%, gasoline 62%, steel 21%, rolled steel 26%, refined lead 25%, crude copper 6%, zinc 9%, nonferrous rolled metal 3%, copper ore 27%, polymetallic ore 30%, nickel ore 11%, ferrochromium 5%, phosphoric rock 58%, superphosphate 281%, bricks 32%. Production of cotton fiber, cotton yarn, woolen cloth, woven clothing, stockings and socks, hard and soft leather goods, leather footwear and other consumers' goods and foodstuffs increased considerably.

However, the plan for certain important types of output was not fulfilled by certain ministries and departments. While the plan for lowering unit costs was fulfilled and overfulfilled by the Ministries of Light Industry, Food Industry, Local Industry, Local Fuel Industry, Meat and Dairy Industry, and Cotton Growing, it was not fulfilled by the Ministries of the Building Materials Industry and the Lumber Industry.

The sown area of all crops increased 10% over 1950; that of technical crops increased considerably, especially cotton, which increased 16%. The area under perennial and annual grasses, fodder tubers and silage crops increased 34%. The plan for sowing spring crops was overfulfilled on the whole, particularly for wheat and fodder grass. The winter sowing plan was fulfilled only 94%.

Machine and Tractor Stations did 16% more work than in 1950. Nearly all plowing, about three-fourths of the sowing and 87% of the grain harvesting were mechanized.

Turkmenian Republic. Ashkhabad (Tass)—Gross industrial output increased 24% over 1950. The plan for output of raw silk, oil, carpets, artificial fur, wool, cotton yarn, and window glass was considerably overfulfilled.

The farm mechanization level was raised. The M.T.S. carried out 64% more agricultural work and the area sown to cotton increased 7%. The collective farms fulfilled the plan for state cotton deliveries, 70% of the cotton delivered being select and first grades.

Armenian Republic. Yerevan (Tass)—The plan for gross in-

dustrial output was fulfilled 104% and production was 18% over the 1950 level.

Mechanization of collective farming has risen. The capacity of tractor parks has increased 28% and the M.T.S. performed 32% more work. One-third of the irrigated area is under a new irrigation system. By the end of the year 74% of the collective farms had been electrified.

CLUSTER PLANTING OF OAKS—BASIS OF STEPPE FORESTATION. (Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye, Feb. 17, p. 1. 1300 words. Summary:) A conference on erosion control forestation, summoned by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture ended Feb. 15.

Thirty-six people took part in the discussion following the report by Comrade I. I. Khoroshilov, U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Agriculture. Experience acquired in recent years in cultivating steppe shelter belts occupied an important place in the speeches.

Reports on results of cluster planting of oaks by Academician T. D. Lysenko's method* aroused general interest. It was noted that cluster planting, if carried out correctly, yields magnificent results in varied soil and climatic conditions.

Academician Lysenko's speech gave detailed information on a number of theoretical and practical questions of erosion control forestation. He said that Russian science has proved that steppe shelter belts are of inestimable importance in the struggle against drought. Such belts should consist of tall, long-lasting species, should be so laid out that the snow is distributed over the fields and does not accumulate along the edges. Shelter belts are of great importance for ending dust storms and breaking the force of dry winds. Experience has shown that the oak, under the cover of which other species of trees and bushes also develop best meets the requirements.

He described the principles underlying the cluster method of forestation, which results in 667 oaks growing per hectare if 667 clusters are planted to the hectare; more oaks are not needed. The cluster method eliminates the need for tending seedlings. Every cluster represents a separate miniature wood. The severe steppe weather does not harm the cluster and the steppe weeds cannot penetrate to the seedling oaks. The cluster has both shade and shelter. Clusters are distributed at equal distances and comparatively far apart, to provide adequate moisture.

At the end of his speech Academician Lysenko convincingly showed the unfoundedness of Academician V. N. Sukachev's proposal to reduce the number of acorns planted per hole. On the contrary, he said, practice has shown that the thicker the cluster the better.

PEOPLE'S INCOME INCREASES THROUGH LOANS. (Pravda, Feb. 19, p. 4. Complete text:) The state lottery loans are a supplementary source of income for the budgets of our country's working people. Every year the amount paid to the public on the loans increases. The working people received lottery prizes of 2,463,000,000 rubles in 1949, 3,717,000,000 rubles in 1950 and 4,952,000,000 in 1951. In 1952 the population's income from state loans will increase further; according to preliminary estimates it will be 7,000,000,000 rubles.

Repayment (redemption at par) of nonprize-winning bonds purchased in the Second Loan for Restoration and Development of the U.S.S.R. National Economy will begin in 1952. Five hundred of the 20,000 serial numbers issued on the loan will be repaid. Redemption of nonwinning bonds issued in the 2% loan of 1948 will also begin. One thousand of the 50,000 serial numbers issued on this loan will be paid.

To determine which serial numbers are to be redeemed, special drawings will be held on Sept. 7, 1952, for the Second Loan for the Restoration and Development of the U.S.S.R. National Economy, and on Dec. 28, 1952, for the 2% loan of 1948.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'SHORTCOMINGS IN REFRESHER COURSES FOR COMMUNAL BANK WORKERS.'† (Izvestia, Feb. 19, p. 2. Complete text:) Comrade Terekhin, Assistant Director of the Central Communal Bank, has informed

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 38, pp. 6-7.

† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 51, p. 24.

the editors that the charges contained in the letter published in *Izvestia* under the above heading have been confirmed and that measures have been taken to eliminate the shortcomings noted. Study plans and programs are being reviewed and methodological guidance of educational work is being intensified. The letter was discussed at a methods conference of instructors and student representatives from the Leningrad study center.

Industry

PRESSING PROBLEMS. (By D. Akulshin, Staff Correspondent for Stalino Province. *Pravda*, Feb. 16, p. 2. 1200 words.

Summary:) Soviet mines today are equipped with first-rate technical facilities; in mechanization they are unequalled by any in the world. In the light of this, training personnel to handle the modern mining machinery becomes a task of great importance.

The schools of mines under the Ministry of Labor Reserves and the extensive school network under the Ministry of the Coal Mining Industry have done a great deal but important shortcomings remain. Local instructors waited three years before they received printed programs for the training of personnel to operate and service the new machines. During this time new machines and mechanized equipment were constantly being received at the mines and the instructors had to train personnel without assistance from the ministry. When the new programs finally arrived it was found that they scarcely differed from the old ones, allocating almost no time to the study of new technical facilities and innovations.

Those who drew up the study programs should have taken account of the fact that certain mining operations—installing props, for example—have acquired a new character, even if the name remains the same. Mine props used to be exclusively of wood; now sturdier materials, such as metal and concrete, are employed and the miners must be acquainted with these new types of props. However, the relevant program of study devotes no more than 12 hours out of 100 to this subject.

Since combines are to replace coal cutting machines in our mines, cutting machine operators should be trained in advance to operate combines; yet the new program of refresher courses for cutting machine operators does not devote a single hour to such training and makes no mention of combines.

Mining students almost never come into contact with innovators in this field. One instructor reports that his students were eager to find out about the work method of Vasily Kucher, a Stalin Prize winner and one of the best combine operators in the Donets Basin. They were unable to do so because there is no combine at the school and the students were not allowed to use the combine in the mine. Mining schools do not have all the equipment they need and some administrators take an irresponsible attitude in the matter of enrollments: some courses are insufficiently attended, while others are attended by outsiders.

The training of miners must be radically improved.

On Economic Themes: KARAGANDA COAL RESERVES. (By Staff Correspondents V. Biryukov and V. Bobrov. *Izvestia*, Feb. 14, p. 2. 1900 words. Summary:) Karaganda—Many mines of the Karaganda Coal Combine marked the first month of 1952 with new labor successes and valuable creative initiative by the miners. On the initiative of combine operator Genady Shein competition began in machine-exploited veins for more effective use of coal combines and for saving working time on each production operation. The leaders in the competition, Stakhanovite combine operators Shein, Zhelkubayev, Gurov and Churikov, increased output hundreds of tons in comparison with December.

"We didn't do a bad job to begin the new year with," say the directors of the basin with a note of self-satisfaction. "The January program was overfulfilled, with scores of extra trainloads of fuel shipped to factories in the Urals and Siberia."

But which mines were the ones that overfulfilled the January plan?

Statistics show that two-thirds of the above-plan fuel was shipped by the Karaganda Coal Pit Trust, which mines lignites in opencut mines. The rest of the above-plan coal was pro-

duced by 21 mines which fulfilled the plan. Sixteen mines did not cope with assignments at all, however.

Correct and fuller use of equipment, especially of mining combines, is the basic reserve for increasing the output of Karaganda mines. However, there are still serious shortcomings in the use of new equipment, the organization of labor and the introduction of the proved experience of leading workers. The equipment generously supplied by the state would permit cyclical operations in at least 42 to 45 veins, but only 18 veins operated on cyclical schedules in January, the rest failing to do so because of various organizational difficulties.

The coal trusts have enough machinery to raise the level of mechanization considerably, as provided for in the state plan. Month after month, however, the assignments for mechanization are not carried out.

Unfortunately mining combines are not used to full advantage in the Karaganda Coal Basin. In December more than half of them failed to achieve the output planned, the average output per aggregate barely reaching 90% of the quota. With the exception of a few combine-exploited veins the indices remained low in January, and the same picture presents itself in February.

The magnitude of the unutilized potential for increasing output can be seen from the experience of Mine No. 31-B. This mine introduced cyclical operations in October and the 24-hour quota for the third sector was doubled. The miners made a socialist pledge to extract 15,000 tons of coal a month with this in mind, and achieved an output of as much as 17,000 tons in October and November for the brigades led by Comrades Churikov and Voronovsky. The number of cycles per month doubled and the output of each brigade member rose from 26 to 72 tons, a record for the Karaganda Basin.

This experience did not interest the directors of the Stalin Coal Trust, the combine administration or the officials of the province committee of the coal miners' trade union. In the four months that the new work method was in progress, not one of the administrative officials, engineers or technicians ever went down into the mine. The advanced experience in using mining aggregates has not been studied to this day.

The life of Karaganda's miners is rich in creative searching. They strive to organize their work better and to use their knowledge and skill to greater effect. New types of competition have been born and more effective methods of labor organization have been found.

Three years ago the first complex miners' brigades originated here. They set the goal of making productive use of mining equipment and bringing as much coal to the surface as possible. These brigades became initiators of the combining of several jobs. Now this competition has been taken up by more than 5000 workers. Six mines and more than 50 sectors have gone over to the brigade method of operations, with all basic production operations mechanized.

"Formerly," says Comrade Kochetov, head of a mine section at Mine No. 64/83 of the Lenin Coal Trust, "the miners operating the aggregates worked apart and did not have a feeling of collective responsibility for meeting the cyclical schedule. Sometimes the drillers were up to their necks in work while the prop men had done their job and were wasting their time. Why shouldn't they help the drillers, who were holding up the cutting of the coal?"

Now labor in the vein is organized differently. People with various jobs work in common, helping one another in tight spots. The machinery is hardly ever idle and every worker in a complex brigade knows how to do several jobs. Last month the machine-worked vein produced 15,000 tons of coal, and this is only a sample of what the possibilities are.

But Karaganda's miners are not mastering only this new form of labor. Equipment operators have appeared who are drawing up personal Stakhanovite plans. A group of enterprising workers is trying to extract coal from two and three strata.

However, the tremendous reserves being revealed through new methods and improved forms of work are obviously not being used to the full. It is a fact that even complex mechan-

ization has not been mastered by many mines or sectors. Not a single pamphlet, poster or technical guide has been published to help the miners.

"Actually we pay little attention to the work of the complex brigades and often fail to notice new developments," Comrade Master, head of the combine's labor organization department, admits. "Incidentally, there are reasons for this."

The reasons are that some of the officials in the Ministry of the Coal Industry who have visited Karaganda do not agree with the brigade method.

Even at the beginning of January dozens of combine and cutting-and-loading crews of the Lenin Coal Trust were drawing up personal plans for increased labor productivity. The executives of the trust, above all Chief Engineer Comrade Gridin, should have disseminated this experience.

"How did the trust management support this valuable initiative?" We asked Comrade Loboda, head of the trust's labor organization department.

"The importance of personal plans was pointed out at a conference," he stated, and then and there he began to telephone to the mines to get data on leading machine operators. So it is that guidance is limited to telephone conversations and mention at conferences.

Leading miners asserted at a recent conference of the basin's Stakhanovites that Karaganda has large, unutilized potentialities for greatly increasing the output of high-quality fuel. Competing with miners of the Voroshilovgrad Coal Combine, the workers, engineers, technicians and employees of the Karaganda Coal Combine adopted socialist pledges for the new year, promising to produce thousands of tons of fuel above plan, to reduce unit costs for all work and to economize 3,000,000 rubles. These are responsible, fighting pledges! The managers of the basin and the personnel of every mine must keep their word to their comrades.

(Editorial)—IMPROVE MANAGEMENT OF ENTERPRISES.

(Pravda, Feb. 19, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) ... Our industrial cadres have acquired rich experience in production management; armed with knowledge of their job, they are solving complicated tasks of economic construction, striving for technical progress, for improvement of qualitative indices. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that not all our industrial enterprises are yet making full use of the reserves and possibilities at their disposal. We still have enterprises which are not fulfilling their plans. There are also enterprises which, while fulfilling and overfulfilling the gross output plan, do not always cope with the tasks set for production of the most important types of goods, increase in labor productivity and reduction of unit-cost of production.

Serious shortcomings in the work of individual enterprises are to be explained above all by omissions in the management of these enterprises and also omissions on the part of the chief administrations and ministries involved. Some of our industrial planners do not see to strict observance of state discipline, unflinching fulfillment of the production plan by each enterprise, shop and sector. Such managers, satisfied with average indices, often fail to note those production sectors which lag behind, fail to take effective measures to bring these sectors as quickly as possible into the forefront.

Even in the largest industrial amalgamations, such, for instance, as the Chief Administration of Metallurgical Industries of the Urals or the Stalino Coal Combine in the Donbass, which on the whole cope successfully with their state tasks, there are still individual enterprises which lag behind. In the Chief Administration of Metallurgical Industries of the Urals there is the Kushvin Metallurgical Plant and in the Donbass there is the Stalino Coal Trust. Last year this trust gave the national economy tens of thousands of tons of coal less than it should have done; the Kushvin Plant owed the country a great deal of metal. And neither of these two enterprises is working rhythmically this year, either. ...

At present it is of vital importance to aim to fulfill the tasks and plans not only where quantity is concerned but also—and this is vital—where all the qualitative indices are concerned. Nevertheless, some managers of enterprises, trusts, chief administrations and ministries fail to pay sufficient attention to the business of making as full use as possible of advanced methods

and equipment and raising labor productivity, fail to pay sufficient attention to improving the quality and reducing the unit cost of production, devote themselves inadequately to the economics of the enterprises.

It is well known that reduction of the unit cost of production is an indication of the quality of the work of a given industry, is one of the most important sources of accumulations in the national economy. Nevertheless, in a number of economic agencies insufficient attention has been paid to this most important question until lately. A check recently carried out showed that in the plants of a number of the machine-building ministries there are serious defects in planning the unit cost of industrial production. ...

The local Party organizations have as one of their functions the task of keeping careful watch on the work of the enterprises, striving for all-around improvement in their work. It is necessary to employ consistently the method of Bolshevik management of the industrial agencies, a method which consists in giving systematic aid to these agencies, systematically strengthening them and managing the economy not by by-passing these agencies but by acting through them.

A most important task of the Party organizations is to ensure that all our industrial officials work persistently to master Marxist-Leninist theory, work tirelessly to raise their ideological-political level. Much attention must also be paid to the economic education of the industrial cadres; care should be taken to see that they constantly extend their knowledge in science, economics and technology.

It is the function of the Soviet manager to defend the interests of the state, interests which, to Soviet people, are above all else. The education of industrial cadres in the spirit of strict observance of state discipline, in the spirit of criticism and self-criticism, in the spirit of Bolshevik exactingness in attitude to work, and in the spirit of intolerance of shortcomings is an absolutely vital task of all the Party organizations. ...

(Feuilleton)—FISH DON'T LIKE TO LEAVE THE WATER.

(By G. Ryklin and Ye. Shchukina. Izvestia, Feb. 17, p. 2. 800 words. Summary:) In spite of the barrels, cans and other attractive things which await them on dry land, fish do not like to leave the water. It has been established that a considerable number of fish slip through the nets while they are being hauled onto the ship. M. G. Artamanov, an old Murmansk fisherman, has invented a device for trapping the fish. It cost only 500 rubles to make it, but the herring, being a modest fish, does not require a more expensive trapping device. Leaping out of the net and thinking itself free, it finds itself imprisoned anew.

Fishing boat captains testify to the considerable number of fish which are caught in Artamanov's device. In 1950 the device was utilized on eight vessels, with an added profit of 350,000 rubles for the state!

Why, then, does this device go neglected?

Because we still have officials who like a quiet life. Why bother with the new invention when the plan is being fulfilled without it? Why bother to perfect it when it is so much simpler to forget about it altogether?

That is why only eight vessels made use of Artamanov's device in 1950. That is why nobody knows how many boats made use of it in 1951, and with what results, and how the herring felt about it.

OFFHAND ATTITUDE TOWARD INVENTORS' SUGGESTIONS.

(By Staff Correspondent Dm. Popel. Izvestia, Feb. 15, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) Archangel—The mechanization of lumbering and the organization of lumbermen's work still present many unsolved problems. The people's creative initiative should be utilized to solve these problems. Nevertheless, the Ministry of the Lumber Industry and the Central Committee of the Lumbermen's Trade Union are slow in utilizing suggestions for improvements and do not give proper encouragement to inventors.

As a rule, the remuneration to which the authors of accepted suggestions are entitled is either withheld from them entirely or arbitrarily reduced—a violation of Soviet laws. Thus, a mechanic who introduced seven valuable suggestions saving the state 327,000 rubles annually was given only 500 rubles.

N. F. Kharlamov, Stalin Prize winner, submitted to the

ministry four models of twig-cutting instruments in 1944. In spite of the acute need for such an instrument, Comrade Kharlamov's suggestion has been pigeonholed. Similar treatment was dispensed to two other projects of the same inventor.

Instead of helping inventors, the lumber industry's Central Scientific Research Institute for Mechanization and Energetics sometimes delays their works and often competes with them. An example of such unhealthy competition is afforded by the case of M. K. Korotky, who constructed a machine for sharpening chain saws—a task previously done by hand. Comrade Korotky was told that his machine would be tested in May...in July...in September... Meanwhile the people who should have done the testing were feverishly at work on a machine of their own, which later turned out to be inferior to Korotky's. I. G. Solovyov, inventor of a similar machine, fared even worse: his suggestion was turned down after 11 years of delay.

A change is in order. The creative initiative of lumbermen must meet with adequate response.

RESULTS OF COMPETITION FOR NEW TYPES OF TOYS.

(Moskovskaya pravda, Feb. 19, p. 1. Complete text:) The competition for new types of toys organized jointly by the Russian Republic Ministries of Education and Local Industry, the Producers' Cooperatives and Producers' Lumber Cooperatives Councils and the All-Russian Union of Invalids' Cooperatives has ended.

Hundreds of artists, teachers, engineers, technicians and Stakhanovites of factories in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Odessa, Gorky, Novosibirsk, Chelyabinsk, Irkutsk, Molotov, Riga, Tallin and other cities took part in the competition. They entered 500 new toys intended to acquaint children with technology, optics, electrotechnology, architecture, and water, auto and rail transport. Particular interest is afforded by colored toys for babies.

The judges' committee approved 130 of the best toys and recommended them for mass production.

Sixty-five prizes were distributed among those who entered the best toys. Second prize [sic] was won by P. Borisov, a designer at the Toy Research Institute, who entered a miniature excavator.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'LUMBER COOPERATIVE NEEDS HELP.'* (Izvestia, Feb. 19, p. 2. 125 words. Summary:) The board of the Russian Republic Lumber Industry Council has discussed the letter published in Izvestia under the above heading and has acknowledged it correct. Comrade Rychkov, vice-chairman of the board, has informed the editors that a brigade of the council's officials is being sent to Omsk to help the province lumber industry council work out measures for improving the work of the cooperative lumber enterprises and to increase the output of consumers' goods.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'GNATS.'† (Pravda, Feb. 18, p. 2. Complete text:) Comrade Zhavoronkov, U.S.S.R. Minister of Trade, has informed the editors that on the basis of D. Belyayev's feuilleton "Gnats," published in Pravda, the work of the Experimental Design Office of the Chief Commercial Machinery and Equipment Administration was investigated. The checkup confirmed the feuilleton's correct exposure of serious shortcomings in the work of the office.

By an order of the ministry, Chief Engineer G. A. Rastiger of the Chief Commercial Machinery and Equipment Administration has been dismissed and Director I. N. Smirnov has been reprimanded.

Measures have been outlined to eliminate the shortcomings revealed and to improve the work of the Experimental Design Office.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'ODD AND EVEN.'‡ (Pravda, Feb. 19, p. 3. Complete text:) The bureau of the Voroshilovgrad Province Party Committee has discussed "Odd and Even," the feuilleton by M. Burenkov published in Pravda Feb. 3, and has acknowledged it correct. By a resolution of the bureau,

Comrade Tkachenko, Director of the Pervomaisk Coal Trust, has been advised of his serious shortcomings in managing the mines, shortcomings which have caused systematic failure to fulfill the trust's coal output plan. Comrade Tkachenko has been instructed to work out measures to ensure uninterrupted, rhythmic operation of the mines and sectors and fulfillment of daily plans.

The province committee bureau has called the attention of Comrades Chuchmarev and Kletsov, Secretaries of the Popasnya and Golubovka District Party Committees, to their indifferent attitude to the serious shortcomings in the management of the Pervomaisk Coal Trust.

Agriculture

(Editorial)—COMPREHENSIVELY DEVELOP COMMUNAL ECONOMY OF COLLECTIVE FARMS. (Pravda, Feb. 16, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) ... Strict observance of the Statutes of the Agricultural Artel is one of the decisive conditions for successful development of the collective farms, for correct leadership of the collective economy. The Party is taking all measures to see to it that the statutes are observed in every collective farm, that the publicly owned wealth may grow and multiply on this basis. The decree adopted Sept. 19, 1946, by the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and the Party Central Committee "Concerning Measures for the Liquidation of Violations of the Statutes of the Agricultural Artel in the Collective Farms" was a vivid expression of the concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet government for further successes of the collective farm system.

Carrying out this decree, Party and Soviet agencies have done a great deal of work to liquidate violations of the Statutes of the Agricultural Artel. A considerable amount of the land, livestock and property pilfered from the collective farms was returned to them. As a result of the organizational-economic strengthening of the collective farms in recent years and the work done by the local agencies, violations of the Statutes of the Agricultural Artel have become considerably fewer, there has been better order in the collective farms and the communally owned sector of the collective farms has increased considerably.

At the same time it must be noted that in a number of provinces, territories and republics there still exist cases of violation of the statutes. They are expressed in the pilfering of communally owned lands and collective farm property and in the purchasing of collective farm produce dirt-cheap. They are expressed further in the fact that up to now no order has been introduced into the accounts with the collective farms, as a result of which debts owed to the collective farms have not been paid up. It is not everywhere as yet that the distribution of income takes place with consideration of the workday units fulfilled, as a result of which self-seekers and drones who evade work in the collective farms under various pretexts not infrequently enjoy the fruits of the labor of the collective farm workers who work conscientiously.

Not always do the local Party and Soviet bodies ensure strict observance of democratic principles of management of the collective farms. Consequently, in certain collective farms general meetings are held rarely and many questions of collective farm life subject to examination at the meetings are resolved incorrectly by the governing board and the chairman.

Why do violations of the statutes continue to take place? Above all because certain leaders of the Party and Soviet bodies do not conduct enough mass explanatory and organizational work and also adopt an indulgent attitude to violators of the statutes and their patrons, because they do not carry out the demands of the Party and the government for punishment, as enemies of the collective farm system, of pilferers of the communally owned lands and property of the collective farms.

The important question of whether the plans laid down by the state for yields and development of animal husbandry are being fulfilled, whether the reserves required by the statutes have been set up on the farms, whether the communally owned lands are being correctly utilized, whether violations of labor discipline occur and important questions of collective farming must be the center of attention of local Party agencies.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 2, p. 35.

† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 51, p. 25.

‡ Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 5, pp. 32-33.

The initiative of Party organizations which discuss at their meetings questions of the observance of the Collective Farm Statutes and work out measures to meet the fundamental requirements of the statutes is deserving of every kind of support.

A large part must be played by the agricultural agencies and their control and auditing apparatus in the struggle against violations of the statutes. Auditing of the accounts kept by collective farms and checkup on meeting of their income and expenditure estimates and fulfillment of their farming plans are among the most important tasks of agricultural agencies. In this the agricultural agencies must rely on the collective farm auditing commissions, on the collective farm *aktiv* and the masses of the collective farmers. Auditing work in collective farms is of deep interest to all the collective farmers. It is therefore important that the audit results should be discussed at collective farm meetings in order that concrete measures be taken to correct shortcomings discovered.

The task is to put an end resolutely to all violations of the statutes, to encroachments on the communally owned property and land of the collective farms, which form the vital basis of the collective farm system. It is essential to ensure the prompt return to the collective farms of lands and property illegally taken from them by violators of the statutes, to liquidate their indebtedness, to introduce order into the computation of workday units, to take measures for the establishment and correct utilization of the communal reserves required by the statutes.

The report and report-and-election meetings now taking place in collective farms should play an important part in mobilizing the masses of the collective farmers for the struggle for strict observance of the Collective Farm Statutes. Party organizations are under obligation to facilitate the wide development of criticism and self-criticism in collective farms in all possible ways and to facilitate exposure and elimination of violations of the statutes.

The report-and-election meetings in collective farms are called upon to ensure the further strengthening of collective farm managerial personnel and above all collective farm chairmen. Agricultural specialists capable of organizing the collective farmers' struggle for increased yields and an advance of the communal sectors of the collective farms must be promoted more boldly to the post of collective farm chairman. ...

CARRY OUT STATE PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE. (By U.S.S.R. Minister of Agriculture I. Benediktov. *Pravda*, Feb. 13, p. 2. 2300 words. Condensed text:)

... The 1952 plan lays down large tasks for increasing output of wheat, the most valuable food crop. The interests of the national economy demand that the wheat crop be increased both in the main wheat-growing areas and in the non-Black Earth zone, the Transcaucasus and the Baltic republics.

Collective farms and Machine and Tractor Stations must end the lag in production of grit crops and legumes (millet, buckwheat, peas, etc.) by extending the area sown and sharply increasing yields.

A further, more rapid increase in output of cotton, sugar beet, flax, hemp, jute, kenaf, other industrial crops, potatoes and vegetables is an important task of agricultural workers. ...

To meet the tasks involved in further development of animal husbandry requires a sharp increase in fodder output and elimination of the lag between the increase in fodder supplies and livestock buildings and the increase in communally owned livestock. In order to increase fodder output the yield of hay fields, pastures and root crops must be raised sharply. Machine and Tractor Stations play a great and responsible role in this respect; they must considerably increase mechanization of fodder production and reduce laborious work on livestock farms and also give mechanical assistance to collective farms in building work.

It should be recalled that collective farms obtain 70% of their hay from natural hay fields. Pasture land provides over 90% of the green fodder needed during the grazing season. Thus the natural, noncultivated sources of fodder are the main supply source for hay and green fodder. Special attention must be given to increasing their yields.

To satisfy the growing demand of the national economy for wool, especially fine and semifine wool, it is essential not only to increase the number of fine and semifine fleece sheep

in the main sheep raising areas but to extend the raising of these breeds to new parts of Kazakhstan, Siberia, the Urals and the central provinces of the Union.

In order to satisfy the population's growing demand for meat, the state plan requires that livestock fattening on collective farms be organized on a wider scale. It is essential to obtain further development of poultry breeding, especially an increase in number of turkeys and water fowl. ...

The government attaches great importance to further development of irrigation of collective and state farm fields. This year 80% of all irrigated lands must be shifted to the new irrigation system.* This will ensure additional yields through fuller and more efficient utilization of irrigated lands.

The construction of irrigation systems in the central Black Earth provinces, begun since the war, ensures that 136,000 hectares of irrigated lands will be sown in this area in 1952. The first 100,000 hectares of land irrigated from the Volga-Don Navigation Canal are to be brought under crops in Rostov Province. A considerable amount of preparatory work is needed before these lands can be used.

One of the decisive conditions for successful fulfillment of state plans for agricultural development is improvement in M.T.S. work. The following very important tasks face the M.T.S. this year:

To ensure unconditional fulfillment by collective farms of plan quotas for crop yields and for fodder for communally owned livestock;

To eliminate the serious shortcomings in tractor and farm machinery utilization;

To improve organization of machine repair and maintenance;

To increase M.T.S. workers' responsibility for maintenance of machines and tractors.

The volume of tractor work is to increase 11% this year as compared with 1951. The level of mechanization of spring sowing is to increase to 78%, of winter sowing to 88%, of combine harvesting of grain to 72%, of sunflower harvesting to 90%, of beet picking to 90% and of flax pulling to 57%, etc.

All the necessary conditions have been created for M.T.S. workers to meet the tasks facing them. A new system of payment for labor and awarding bonuses to tractor drivers and other M.T.S. workers has been established by the government. It increases the M.T.S. workers' interest in obtaining high yields and is an expression of Stalinist concern for agricultural machine operators. ...

There is not doubt that the toilers of the collective farm country-side will bend all their efforts to the successful fulfillment of the state agricultural plan.

NEGLECTED ORCHARDS. (By Staff Correspondent A. Kanayev. *Izvestia*, Feb. 16, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) Tashkent—Nowhere are conditions so favorable for development of gardening, orchards and grape-growing as in Uzbekistan. Nevertheless, fruit growing in the republic as a whole leaves much to be desired.

Many fruit trees perish each year, chiefly from lack of proper care. Scientific gardening and grape-growing research institutes do not sufficiently influence the collective farms' gardening practices. They do not coordinate their efforts, which results in duplication. They do not study the experience of outstanding collective farms, particularly that of Heroes of Socialist Labor.

Most of the blame for insufficient application of scientific discoveries rests on the republic's Ministry of Agriculture and its Gardening and Grape-Growing Administration. In many cases the ministry does not even reply to suggestions by scientific research institutes.

Gardening and grape-growing problems are repeatedly discussed at conferences, but the republic's Council of Ministers and local Soviet executive committees do not check on fulfillment of the decisions which they make. Almost two years ago it was decided to organize permanent gardening and grape-growing brigades on collective farms, but such brigades are still not to be found at most of the farms. At others they con-

* [For a description of the new irrigation system see "Temporary Channels for Irrigation Systems," *Current Digest of the Soviet Press*, Vol. II, No. 32, pp. 11-15.]

sist of aged people, invalids and youngsters and are frequently employed at other tasks while gardening is neglected.

Some district and collective farm administrators are consciously or unconsciously striving to make cotton the republic's only collective farm crop; yet there is much land in every cotton-growing district that can be used for gardening and grape-growing without prejudice to cotton farming. Moreover, the yield in existing orchards can be doubled and tripled if they are properly tended.

THE COLLECTIVE FARMS OF MOLDAVIA GROW STRONGER. (By I. Gureyev, Chief Agronomist of the Moldavian Republic Ministry of Agriculture. *Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye*, Feb. 13, p. 1. 900 words. Excerpts.) Kishinev—Convinced of the advantages of the collective method of farming, the Moldavian working peasantry has resolutely taken the path of collective farming. In 1950 blanket collectivization was in the main completed: about 2000 collective farms, served by 108 Machine and Tractor Stations, were organized in the republic.

But among the new collective farms were many small ones—with from 200 to 600 hectares of land—which did not allow modern machinery to be used to full capacity, and put difficulties in the way of utilizing the natural resources and comprehensively developing farming. So the small collective farms amalgamated to form larger ones. Now each collective farm has an average of 2000 hectares of land. There are collective farms which have 4000 to 5000 hectares or more. The collective farms have an average of more than 100 hectares of vineyards and gardens and about 1400 hectares of arable land. ...

In three years the number of communally owned livestock on collective farms has increased as follows: cattle 6.7 times, pigs 9.3 times and sheep 5.3 times. ...

The increase in communally owned wealth of the collective farms annually increases the number of millionaire collective farms. There were only 16 in 1946, 33 in 1949, 140 in 1950 and over 300 in 1951. ...

The successes are inspiring the collective farmers of Moldavia to struggle for a further advance in socialist agriculture.

Letter to the Editor: ON APPROVAL OF PLANS FOR COLLECTIVE FARM POWER PLANTS. (By N. Belyakov, Chief Engineer for Gorky Branch of the State Rural Electrification Planning Institute. *Izvestia*, Feb. 19, p. 2. 300 words. Summary:) Gorky—The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture and its Chief Rural Electrification Administration do not devote sufficient attention to plans for collective farm power plants. More than 100 plans for heat and power plants in Gorky Province were drawn up in 1951, and not a single one of them was examined and confirmed by a competent organization.

The task of approving plans from the technical standpoint is now entrusted to the same organizations which draw them up. This strikes me as a faulty procedure. The Chief Rural Electrification Administration must see to it that plans are checked by qualified people, and on time. No power plants should be built without prior confirmation of plans.

(Feuilleton)—**SELECTED WORKS BY MIROLYUBOV.** (By N. Vorobyov and V. Zhuravsky. *Pravda*, Feb. 19, p. 2. Summary:) In May, 1945, agricultural research worker Kliment Stepanovich Mirolyubov came to Torzhok in Kalinin Province as laboratory director of the All-Soviet Scientific Institute for Flax. That spring he performed hothouse experiments, making so many mistakes that the experiment lost all meaning. The following spring he repeated the experiments, using the wrong kind of soil—another wasted year. In the following season the Learned Council of the institute was forced to conclude that the experiments conducted in the laboratory were also worthless.

In 1949 he left the hothouse and went out into the fields. A committee of scientists visited his experimental plots. On one plot it found weed-ridden flax sown in scattered fashion; 80 head of cattle had crossed another plot so that the flax had been utterly trampled.

Mirolyubov asked to be relieved of his job for family reasons. His request was granted, but when he changed his mind and

asked to be reinstated his petition was turned down. It was then that Mirolyubov took up the pen.

We have before us three volumes of letters, with addenda and explanatory comments—totaling 1200 pages. These constitute Mirolyubov's selected works.

Volume I deals with the events of 1949, and tells the following story: An unappreciated innovator (Mirolyubov himself) resigns his job. The die-hard conservatives—the entire Learned Council of the Flax Institute—sigh with relief. The innovator complains to the ministry's Chief Agricultural Propaganda Administration, claiming that the conservatives did not appreciate his experiments.

In Volume II, which deals with 1950, the subject matter becomes more complicated. The circle of villains widens. Mirolyubov is now senior scientific assistant at the Latvian Flax Experimental Station, but he has no time for work; his motto is "Not a day without a letter written!" He writes to Kalinin Province organizations and defames all the personnel of the Torzhok Flax Institute. The province Party committee appoints special commissions to examine his complaints and pronounces them slanderous.

Mirolyubov writes to the Minister, slinging mud at the Chief Agricultural Propaganda Administration and its heads. At the Minister's order, commissions of leading agricultural experts are appointed and Mirolyubov appears before them in person. But all the commissions, to quote our hero, arrive at "criminally slanderous decisions." He writes to newspapers, to the Central Council of Trade Unions and elsewhere.

"The Ministry of Agriculture is full of criminals," "the liars and deceivers at the Ministry of Agriculture," "the ministry has chosen the path of deception"—such is the plot of Volume III of Mirolyubov's works, which pertains to 1951.

The language of this opus is as original as its content. It is full of such expressions as "satellites and lickspittles," "the commission knows as much about this as a pig about oranges," "banditry in science," etc. All these expressions are used by the author in speaking of honest Soviet people working in government agencies.

In our country not a single complaint by a working man goes unheeded. Taking advantage of the Soviet citizen's rights, Mirolyubov for three years has been defaming individuals and entire institutions with impunity. Reading his selected works, one gets a complete picture of the embittered slanderer with a scientific degree.

Transportation

Follow-up on an *Izvestia* Report: 'VIOLATORS OF CONTRACT REGULATIONS AND THEIR PROTECTORS.'* (*Izvestia*, Feb. 16, p. 2. Complete text:) A letter published in *Izvestia* under the above heading described shortcomings in the arbitration service of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Railroads.

In his reply to the editors Comrade Erlikh, chief mediator of the ministry, has acknowledged the criticism to be correct. Measures have been drawn up to eliminate the shortcomings and provide more correct handling of cases and careful investigation of complaints.

Cities

MINSK TODAY. (By *Pravda's* collective correspondent, the staff of the newspaper *Minskaya pravda* [Minsk Truth]. *Pravda*, Feb. 13, p. 1. 450 words. Condensed text:) ... More than 100 state enterprises have been restored and rebuilt in Minsk since its liberation from the Hitlerite aggressors. The auto and tractor plant, the fine-fabrics combine and other enterprises, giants of the postwar Stalin five-year plan, are the pride of the Belorussian people.

Minsk today is a city of heavy machine building and machine-tool construction. Automobile plant workers are sending powerful dumptrucks in increasing numbers to the construction projects of communism. Belorussian lug tractors are working successfully at the republics' many lumber bases. Universal

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 52, pp. 34-35.

machine tools and metalworking instruments and other goods go from Minsk to all corners of the country. Last year industrial output was two and one-half times as great as before the war. ...

More than 500,000,000 rubles have been spent on housing construction in Minsk since the war. About 300 new dwellings are built each year. ...

Many new industrial buildings and dwellings will be built in the Belorussian capital this year. Construction of a mixed-yarns combine, a furniture factory and other enterprises is under way. During the year 75,000 square meters of housing will be erected. ...

DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITAL OF ARMENIA. (Trud, Feb. 14, p. 1. Complete text:) Yerevan.—A city Soviet session has approved a general plan for the development of Yerevan during the next 15 years.

Armenia's capital will become better and more beautiful. The city's area will increase by 2350 hectares. Socialist industry will increase seven times over the 1940 level and housing in the city will be tripled in area. During the next 15 years 2,795,000 square meters of housing, as well as new hospitals, kindergartens and nurseries, will be constructed. The number of schools will be increased. New higher educational institutions and technical schools will be built and new buildings will be erected to replace existing ones.

More attention is to be paid to parks and trees in the city. Trees will be planted over an area of 3500 hectares. A new park of culture and rest will be laid out on the banks of the Razdan and Getar Rivers and the Stalin Canal.

In the not too distant future new avenues and boulevards 364 kilometers in length will be laid out.

The republic's capital is growing and is being better developed. Construction of a large new bridge over the Razdan River to link Beria Borough with the city is being completed. New office buildings, housing and industrial enterprises are going up in all parts of Yerevan.

CITY ON THE AMUR. (By A. Yeremin, Chairman of the Khabarovsk City Executive Committee. Krasny flot, Feb. 14, p. 2. 700 words. Condensed text:) The working people of Khabarovsk Territory are celebrating a noteworthy date. Thirty years ago, on Feb. 14, 1922, the city of Khabarovsk was liberated from the Japanese interventionists and White Guards by the People's Revolutionary Army and partisan detachments led by the Bolshevik party.

"The glory of these days will never die" goes the popular song honoring the courageous partisans of the Amur region who heroically defeated the Japanese interventionists and the White Guards operating at the American imperialists' behest. ...

The streets of present-day Khabarovsk have so changed that they are unrecognizable. The central thoroughfare, Karl Marx Street, is asphalted over its entire length. ...

Our city is the largest cultural center of the Far East. Whereas there were only 11 elementary schools in prerevolutionary Khabarovsk, the city now has 67 schools in which 40,000 pupils are studying. Moreover, there are seven factory training schools and vocational schools, ten technical colleges and also a medical institute, a teachers' institute and an institute for railroad engineers.

The chief centers of the scientific work in the Far East—the Scientific Research Institute of Forestry, the Agriculture and Livestock Institute, the Epidemiology and Microbiology Institute—are concentrated in Khabarovsk. The city has three theaters, the Drama Theater, the Musical Comedy Theater and the Young Spectator Theater; 15 clubs, more than 100 libraries, three cinemas, a territory museum and an art museum. Ten newspapers and two magazines are published. ...

Khabarovsk has an advantageous geographical position. It is located at the juncture of two big rivers, the Amur and Ussuri. A railroad line connects it with our homeland's capital Moscow, and with Komsomolsk-on-Amur, the city of youth. Passenger and freight vessels travel along the deep Amur to Blagoveshchensk and Nikolayevsk-on-Amur. Airlines connect our city with Moscow, Sakhalin, Kamchatka and the territory's remote northern districts. ...

Medicine and Public Health

NEW CORPS OF DOCTORS. (Izvestia, Feb. 19, p. 1. Complete text:) Uzhgorod—The medical faculty of Uzhgorod University has graduated its first group of doctors. Sixty-seven persons passed the state examinations and received diplomas and university medals. Many young doctors will work in villages of the Verkhovina [Highlands].

There was not a single hospital in Transcarpathia prior to reunification with the Soviet Ukraine. Patients were treated by "certificants," peasant women who had had brief training in private city hospitals.

Dozens of hospitals, medical centers, lying-in homes and apothecary shops have been opened in the Verkhovina under Soviet rule. Thousands of doctors and medical assistants work in the villages and lumber camps. This is the first time Transcarpathia has had a corps of doctors trained within the area.

Science

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'FORCES OF FRICTION.'* (Izvestia, Feb. 17, p. 2. Complete text:) V. Orlov's feuilleton "Forces of Friction," published in Izvestia Jan. 6, criticized the improper actions of Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences M. A. Baron, head of the histology department at the First Moscow Medical Institute.

By a resolution of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Public Health dated Feb. 8, M. A. Baron has been dismissed from the institute for major ideological errors in research work and for plagiarizing the work of N. N. Kuznetsov (discovery of the structure of serous membranes) and V. I. Sorokin (microstereoscopic method), acts unbecoming to the post he occupied.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'MORE ATTENTION TO KARAGANDA'S SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.'† (Izvestia, Feb. 17, p. 2. Complete text:) An article by Master of Technical Sciences A. Saginov, Director of the Karaganda Branch of the All-Soviet Coal Research Institute, was published under the above heading in Izvestia Jan. 11.

The U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Coal Industry has reported that it considers the questions raised by Comrade Saginov in this article correctly formulated and the criticism of the ministry and the Coal Research Institute justified. Measures have been outlined for reinforcing the personnel of the branch and for improving its work.

Education

WHEN WILL LATVIAN SCHOOL CHILDREN RECEIVE GOOD TEXTBOOKS? (By A. Zandmanis, Secretary, Kirov Borough Party Committee, Riga. Izvestia, Feb. 19, p. 3. 800 words. Condensed text:) The communist education of young people, the ever increasing demands for quality in teaching, oblige us to take a very careful and responsible attitude toward the preparation of school textbooks. The Latvian State Publishing House has done considerable work in issuing textbooks for primary and secondary schools. However, these textbooks still lag far behind the requirements of the schools. Many textbooks suffer from fundamental shortcomings.

The state of affairs is most unsatisfactory with regard to Russian and Latvian language texts. The schoolchildren of the Latvian secondary schools do not have a grammar of the Russian language. ...

In an anthology on Latvian literature published for the senior classes in secondary schools there are absolutely no materials illustrating the gloomy past of bourgeois-landlord Latvia. The compilers of the anthology, who conceal themselves behind the signature "a group of teachers," obviously do not wish to say anything bad about the old, bourgeois order.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 1, p. 28

† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 2, p. 40

The anthology contains no materials reflecting the struggle waged by the working class and the advanced intelligentsia against the suppressors of the revolutionary movement of the Latvian people. Even the word "kulak" is absent from the texts, whereas one is confronted on almost every page with the word "owner."

In this anthology not a word has been said about the great construction projects of communism or about the struggle for peace, in spite of the fact that the book was published last year. In a primer of the Latvian language, also published last year, the term "collective farm" is not to be found.

Not infrequently translators and editors show an irresponsible attitude toward translations from Russian into Latvian, and in this way literary works are distorted. In an anthology for the ninth grade in the Latvian schools the translations of individual classics of Russian poetry are on an extremely low level. It is not by mere chance that the pupils in Riga Secondary School No. 3 ask their teachers to allow them to study Nekrasov's poems in the Russian and not in the Latvian translation. ...

The Latvian Republic Ministry of Education and the Latvian State Publishing House must correct matters in the publishing of school textbooks. The group of authors should be considerably enlarged, teachers should be enlisted on a greater scale in the task of compiling textbooks. There are undoubtedly qualified, talented teachers capable of compiling good textbooks for Soviet school pupils.

ON TRAINING OF TEACHING PERSONNEL. (By A. Arsenyev, Russian Republic Deputy Minister of Education. *Izvestia*, Feb. 15, p. 2. 1900 words. Condensed text:) An extensive network of advanced pedagogical institutes has been created in the Soviet Union. There are more than 200 pedagogical institutes and other establishments for training schoolteachers in the Russian Republic alone. Some 300,000 persons are now studying at the pedagogical schools, including correspondence schools, of the Russian Republic. ...

The quality of instruction in the social sciences is of primary importance in shaping the future teacher's outlook. The study of Marxism-Leninism, political economy and dialectical and historical materialism gives the students a truly scientific understanding of the laws which govern the development of nature and society, as well as of current events. It helps them to master specialized scientific disciplines, as well as the pedagogical sciences.

The departments of philosophy and of principles of Marxism-Leninism at many higher educational institutions, such as Moscow's V. P. Potemkin Municipal Pedagogical Institute and the Krasnoyarsk Pedagogical Institute, attain good results in the ideological and theoretical training of students. ... But such is not the case everywhere. There are institutes where the lectures on Marxism-Leninism are delivered in perfunctory manner, without relating them to current events. Individual teachers do not see the spirit behind the letter and present the subject matter in mechanical fashion. ...

Departments concerned with specialized disciplines such as physics, mathematics, languages, literature and others, play an important part in teacher training. The last semester saw the continuation of a task which was begun in 1951: the reorganization of the instruction and research work of all departments—the linguistics departments especially—in the light of Comrade Stalin's brilliant works on problems of linguistics. Substantial results have already been attained in this regard at a number of institutes. ... However, the reorganization of instruction and research is not proceeding satisfactorily at all the institutes. Thus, instructors Comrade Kalitovsky (Crimean Pedagogical Institute) and Comrade Nazarov (North Ossetian Pedagogical Institute) attempted to confine themselves, in their lectures to a mere exclusion of references to Marr, without undertaking a thorough review of the scientific material presented to the students.

Certain aspects of the work of the Russian Language Department at the Herzen Pedagogical Institute, Leningrad, are even more intolerable. The review of doctoral dissertations and master's essays written at an earlier date and showing a Marxist orientation was entrusted to persons insufficiently prepared for such a task. The department head, Prof. N. P. Grinkova, does not always take a serious attitude herself to the elimination of errors due to the "teaching" of Marr.

The afore-cited facts were given special consideration at a personnel meeting of the Ministry of Education, and the Minister of Education issued a decree in this connection.

Most of the country's advanced pedagogical schools responded in lively fashion to the resolutions adopted by the joint "Pavlov session" of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Medical Sciences. I. P. Pavlov's materialistic teaching is being used as the foundation for the teaching of human and animal physiology. ... However, not all department heads in the natural sciences take care to provide the requisites for a firm and thorough mastering of the subject matter. In some higher educational institutions, lectures and laboratory work in physiology are still being conducted on a low level, without experimentation, with obsolete equipment and sometimes without any. The students of the Crimean and Tyumen Pedagogical Institutes and of most schoolteacher-training establishments are affected the most keenly by this shortcoming. ...

Unfortunately, some of the institutes have not yet bridged the gap between the theory courses offered by the higher educational institution and the school subjects which the young instructor is called upon to teach after his graduation from the institution of higher learning. The preparation received by teachers of physics, mathematics, Russian language and literature in this respect is especially insufficient. The departments of pedagogical institutes must face the pressing problem of finding realistic ways to bridge this gap and establish a connection between corresponding subjects at higher educational institutions and in the public schools. ...

During the current year the Ministry of Education has considerably broadened the theoretical and practical training of pedagogical institute students with respect to Young Communist League and Young Pioneer work in schools. This step was taken in connection with the resolutions of the seventh plenary session of the Young Communist League Central Committee entitled "On the Work of the V. I. Lenin Young Pioneer Organizations." ... Pedagogical departments and heads of institutes are required to give the most careful attention to the organization of this work and to studying successful experience in this area. Most of all, they are required to set higher scientific and pedagogical standards for the study of questions pertaining to Young Pioneer and Young Communist League work in the schools. ...

The Kalinin, Ivanovo and several other institutes are doing good work to increase the competence of teachers. They maintain constant contact with their alumni and give them assistance. From their study of the difficulties and mistakes of these alumni they draw practical conclusions for improving the work of their own departments; the study of experience of the institute's alumni has become part of the work of every dean, every department head and the majority of instructors. Analyzing the instruction given by the young teachers, the faculty members of these institutes become aware of shortcomings in the educational process and in their own work.

If the pedagogical and scientific activity of higher educational institutions is to be improved, it is essential that the faculty members be encouraged in every way to engage in criticism and self-criticism and to take an exacting attitude toward their own work. Comrade Stalin's injunction that "no science can develop and flourish without a clash of opinions, without freedom of criticism" must serve as the basis of the work of departments and Learned Councils of advanced pedagogical schools. With many problems of Soviet pedagogy awaiting solution, it is especially essential that debates be conducted and that the scientific works produced by faculty members be extensively discussed within the departments and at various meetings. ...

There are individual directors of institutes who for years do not show any interest in the work of the departments and do not know what goes on in them. ... Some directors of advanced pedagogical schools are so taken up with problems of organization and administration that they forget about instruction, research work and political education. This flaw characterizes the

* [See "Seventh Plenary Session of Young Communist League Central Committee," *Current Digest of the Soviet Press*, Vol. III, No. 42, pp. 31-33, and "Contrary to Life's Demands," *Current Digest of the Soviet Press*, Vol. III, No. 44, pp. 3-4.]

work of the Chief Administration of Higher Educational Institutions at the Ministry of Education. ...

The administrators and faculty members of pedagogical institutes and schoolteacher-training establishments must do everything to insure a high caliber of scientific, ideological and theoretical training of teaching personnel and to equip them fully for their work in the schools.

Review of the Press: ELUCIDATE LIFE OF SOVIET SCHOOLS MORE PROFOUNDLY. (Pravda, Feb. 15, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) The newspaper Uchitelskaya gazeta is called upon to play an important role in the struggle to improve public education. It must be said that the newspaper has raised several important questions of late, but it still lags behind school life in throwing light on a number of problems.

Uchitelskaya gazeta is right in emphasizing that equipping students with profound and comprehensive knowledge of the fundamentals of science is a major task of the schools, but after expressing such correct premises the newspaper does not become an organizer in the struggle to improve the quality of instruction.

The newspaper published an article entitled "Struggle Decisively for Quality of Lessons," in which it attempted to find out why so many students failed to be promoted in Saratov schools. The newspaper declared that the weak link in the chain was the lessons, but why this was the case it did not say. Instead of ending the article with concrete and practical suggestions for improving the work of the schools the newspaper merely "sounded the alarm."

One is struck by the absence of articles in Uchitelskaya gazeta providing a really scholarly and conscientious analysis of the work of the schools, making serious generalization from teaching practice and posing basic problems in the struggle to instill lasting knowledge.

Despite undoubted achievements in public education, the number of students promoted in a number of schools is still low. Uchitelskaya gazeta writes little about overcoming this serious shortcoming, and when it does it does not always do so in a qualified manner.

Only recently has Uchitelskaya gazeta begun to publish individual articles on excessive homework and on the way the students' day should be spent. Articles on public education agencies deal more with organizational and economic aspects than with guidance of the study process.

The newspaper writes little about the vital problem of school discipline.

The teaching of Russian and the national languages, literature and other subjects is being revised in the light of Comrade Stalin's inspired works on linguistics, but Uchitelskaya gazeta writes little about the progress of this revision.

The unity of the process of education and upbringing is one of the most important principles of Soviet schools, but Uchitelskaya gazeta does not always take this into account.

In its article "Troubled Hearts" the newspaper writes about Young Communist League and Young Pioneer work as though they were an end in themselves.

The newspaper does not fully reflect extracurricular and out-of-school activities. The important subject of the school and the family has virtually been lost sight of.

The Soviet school is called upon to develop the student's personality comprehensively and harmonically, to develop both his mental and his physical powers. One can thumb through many issues of Uchitelskaya gazeta and not find any serious, thought-provoking articles on physical education, sports, rest or sleep.

The newspaper relies little on contributions by leading teachers and it works in isolation from the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences and the research institutes, rarely consulting specialists or officials of the Ministry of Education.

It is the duty of Uchitelskaya gazeta to help teachers and public education agencies to fight for further improvement of Soviet schools, for arming students with profound and lasting knowledge, and for improving the ideological content of teaching and upbringing.

Letter to the Editor: CARELESS ATTITUDE. (By Belov, Kamyanskaya, Kulak, Vesnyolova and other teachers at Young Workers' School No. 1, and pupils Fedotochkina, Shagina,

Sorokin, Savran, Filippov and others. Izvestia, Feb. 19, p. 2. Complete text:) Young Workers' School No. 1 in Kalinin's Central Borough has helped 660 young workers and employees complete their seven-year and secondary education since it opened in 1943. It started the present school year with 20 classes and approximately 400 students.

The Young Workers' School is in the building of Boys' Secondary School No. 4. On instructions of the city Soviet executive committee, the directors of the school were ordered recently, at the height of the school year, immediately to vacate the rooms used by the morning shift and to begin classes on the evening shift at 8:30 rather than 7:00.

This means that students in six classes of the morning shift, attended by 90 persons working other shifts in factories, cannot attend classes. Students are also dropping out of the evening classes because they are now to be held five days a week instead of four. There were no evening classes at all Feb. 7 because the school directors had not managed to warn students that classes would be held at a later hour.

All attempts by our directors to obtain a satisfactory solution of the problem of the Young Workers' School in the executive committees of the borough and city Soviets and in the province department of public education have produced no results. So it is that, contrary to the instructions of the Party and government, the network of young workers' schools is curtailed rather than expanded in Kalinin, thus depriving many young boys and girls of the opportunity of continuing their education.

Editor's Note: A checkup by an Izvestia correspondent has confirmed the charges made in the letter. The city Soviet executive committee had found major shortcomings in the organization of studies and allocation of space at Boys' Secondary School No. 4, largely because of overloading: the building is occupied by the Young Workers' School and by permanent classes to improve the qualifications of workers in the province local industry administration, as well as by outside tenants who occupy 11 rooms.

The executive committee adopted a good resolution on the need to provide normal conditions for School No. 4, but the haste and the superficial manner in which it approached the problems of the Young Workers' School actually disorganized the work of this school and can result in the students dropping out. By settling this question in a superficial manner, at the expense of the Young Workers' School, the executive committee did not approach the matter from the state viewpoint.

The Arts

In Newspapers and Magazines: AGAINST DISTORTIONS OF TRUTH OF LIFE. (Pravda, Feb. 16, p. 2. 2000 words. Condensed text:) Soviet literature and art reflect in truthful and memorable works the remarkable features of our present day. ... Articles in individual newspapers and magazines show that, alongside successful works of literature and art, works which are ideologically and artistically invalid are published or are produced by our theaters. Critics do not always analyze the ideological and artistic qualities of these faulty works and are not always sufficiently exacting of creative endeavor. Those organs of the press act correctly which provide careful analyses of works of literature and the arts, criticize their shortcomings and support everything positive and advanced.

[This introductory statement is followed by a favorable evaluation of Berdy Kerbabayev's novel "Spring in Turkmenia," dealing with the Main Turkmenian Canal and published in the first issue of the magazine Znamya for 1952, a review of an article in the magazine Teatr by N. Pogodin, criticizing a play about French port workers, and a review of an article in the newspaper Leningradskaya pravda [Leningrad Truth] criticizing D. Frenkel's opera "Forbidding River" for better portrayal of capitalist characters than of proletarian ones. The review of N. Pogodin's Teatr article follows here:]

In the Shadow of a Lofty Subject.—This is the title of an article by N. Pogodin, published in No. 1 of the magazine Teatr for 1952. Pogodin's article severely criticizes the play "The Fight for Life," by M. Volina and Ye. Shatrova. The author writes:

"When I began to read this fantastic play I thought: All right.

Suppose a French port laundress does refuse to sign the Stockholm Appeal, suppose her youngest son serves in the gendarmerie and suppose her second son volunteers for fighting in the East; suppose his fiancée wants him to go off to war as soon as possible and suppose that in the final analysis his mother wants this, too. Suppose all this is so, because drama can portray human error and even great disfigurements if the point of doing so is the same as what Shakespeare had in mind when he created the characters of the Macbeths.

"But when we get into the fourth act and the Sea Snail Bar becomes the arena of the fight for peace, then it is high time to speak in earnest. It is time to speak in earnest because such plays are by unwritten law irresponsibly permitted on our stages as second-rate, 'weak' plays which are unimportant but written on good subjects. They sometimes occupy a prominent position in the repertoire of our theaters in the provinces and republics, an outstanding position, even."

Expounding the content of the play, the author of the article continues:

"Before us is a French farce with frank naturalism and the local color of the market place, one dug up from old literary stereotypes. But it is a special kind of farce, one which is coated and crammed with political matter. ...

"It is easy to see," says Pogodin, "how this whole play, called 'The Fight for Life,' has been crudely stuck together, how it contradicts the truth of life and the truth of the class struggle, how offensively and insultingly it portrays the unfortunate and unhappy working women of France****"

At the end of his article Pogodin brings up the responsibility of local newspapers, which are supposed to approach every new production on a contemporary theme fully armed with thorough knowledge of the events reflected in the play. The production of the play by M. Volina and Ye. Shatrova at local theaters was favorably reviewed in a number of newspapers. ...

The Theater: THE REPERTOIRE AND THE CONTEMPORARY THEME. (By V. Subbotin. Pravda, Feb. 17, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) The founding of a Moldavian Theater of Music and Drama in Kishinev was a major event in the cultural life of the republic. The Moldavians did not have a theater of their own in bourgeois-landowner Rumania, and their art and literature were suppressed.

The Moldavian Theater of Music and Drama has proved able to create productions which attract the attention of the public. However, the theater repertoire contains hardly any artistic reflection of the great transformations and many exciting events in the lives of the working people of Soviet Moldavia. Classical Russian plays and works by Soviet dramatists, including local ones, are rarely performed on the theater stage. Not one new production has been offered during the present season, for example.

What then is the main orientation of the theater repertoire? Song and dance productions which lack definite genre. A typical example of such productions is the musical play "Haiduks," produced since the war. The idea of the struggle of the Moldavian peasants against the boyars and the Turkish oppressor is very crudely reflected in it. The play is amazingly meager in content, reducing to the attempts of a group of Haiduks and their ataman [chief] to liberate a girl whom the ruler of Moldavia is abducting for the Turkish Sultan. The play distorts historical events and is naive in showing the people's struggle against the Turkish yoke. The entire play is written in helpless verse and abounds in illiterate dialogue and hastily written couplets.

The theater does poor work with local dramatists. Five years ago the Moldavian writers Bogdan Istru, Liviu Delianu and Meniuk came to the theater with their first plays. The plays had shortcomings, but had one merit: they dealt with important events in the life of the Moldavian people. The authors needed strict and well-intentioned criticism as well as work in cooperation with the theater. Such support was not forthcoming.

The Moldavian Theater of Music and Drama works willingly with less exacting authors who meet the demands of the directors. This leads to serious faults in the work of both.

One often finds the idea of the friendship of two peoples in Moldavian folklore. This is related in the exploits of the folk

hero Fet Frumos, who is helped in his fight against the forces of evil by his older brother. This older brother is usually a Russian knight about whom the Moldavian people have composed many ballads, songs and fairy tales. The play "The Magic Pin" deals with the friendship of the Russian and Moldavian peoples as expressed in the characters of two knights, Voinichel and Zarya. Having taken material from a folk work, the author of the fairy tale has overburdened his play with fantastic monsters, phantoms and mystical elements instead of more profoundly revealing the basic idea.

Naturally there can be good operettas and musical plays with good folk songs and folk dances and scenes full of real humor in the repertoire of a theater of music and drama. It is a good thing when they reflect the life and spiritual culture of the people, but it is essential that as regards composition, subject matter and language these plays be artistic and significant.

The Moldavian Theater pays insufficient attention to Soviet and classical drama. It does not encourage national drama.

At the Leningrad Theatrical Institute are young Moldavians who will soon join their national theater. Now, before graduation from the institute, the young artists have gone to Kishinev to show their work. Care must be taken that the theater culture of these young artists is developed and bolstered through serious work by the entire company.

The national Theater of Music and Drama in Kishinev can, if greater attention is paid it by the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, play a role in the further development of the culture of the Moldavian people.

NEW CHINESE FILM. (Reviewed by Vl. Rogov. Izvestia, Feb. 14, p. 2. 800 words. Summary:) The new Chinese film "Son of the Steppes" has been very favorably received. The film deals with the liberation of Inner Mongolia from the oppression of the imperialist plunderers and feudal exploiters, the struggle of the Mongols against the Kuomintang, the hireling of the Americans.

The film begins in one of the border districts of Inner Mongolia where the Kuomintang forces, at the orders of the Americans, send out the spy Yang with plans to use the double-dealing Mongolian prince Dordzhi to sow discontent among the people and to seize this territory. Two representatives of the People's Liberation Army also arrive in this area with offers of friendship and the great and shining idea of fighting for the liberty and happiness of the people of Inner Mongolia.

Dordzhi's principality is an area which has not yet joined the autonomous government, an area where horrible feudal ways, unrestrained highhandedness and cruel exploitation of the poor peasantry still prevail. The Communist Sukhe advises the prince to go over to the side of the autonomous people's government and to form a people's government in the district, but the prince is playing a double game. Tusalagchi, a Kuomintang agent and adviser to the prince, takes advantage of this, and he and the prince prepare for the coming of Kuomintang troops.

The film vividly portrays the struggle which takes place, showing convincingly the tremendous sympathy the people have for Sukhe's appeals, his speeches to the poor peasants and his work to rally the poor-peasant Mongols who have been oppressed by the prince. For centuries the ruling clique had fanned national differences between the Mongols and the Chinese. When the Communist Sukhe meets the shepherd Dendebu he notices that the shepherd is wary of him. The way in which Dendebu comes to friendship with Sukhe, the friendship of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples, is one of the strong parts of the film. Dendebu sees with his own eyes how the Communists defend the Mongolian people, how they save his bride's father from death and how they want to save the country from the marauding robber bands of the Kuomintang.

The portrayal of the great and noble struggle of the Chinese Communists for the rallying and rebirth of the peoples of China constitutes the great merit of the film's writers and actors.

New Hungarian Feature Film: 'UNDERGROUND COLONY.' (By B. Galanov. Pravda, Feb. 19, p. 3. 1100 words. Summary:) The Hungarian motion picture festival in the Soviet Union opened with the showing of the film "Underground Colony," which is now appearing on our screen along with other Hun-

garian films that are already well known to Soviet audiences.

The film "Underground Colony" is based on facts. Until 1949 the American-Hungarian oil concession was actually controlled by the American billionaires of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. In 1944 the American concession turned out 800,000 tons of oil for the Hitler war machine. During the war the American capitalists energetically expanded production and shamelessly reaped profits from the sale of strategic raw material to the enemy; after the establishment in Hungary of a people's democracy they curtailed production, organized economic sabotage, turned Hungarian workers out into the street and circulated lies about the exhaustion of oil wells.

The purpose of this policy was to deprive the Hungarian people of their oil. Delton, president of the company's board of directors in the film, refers to the Hungarian oil industry as an American "underground colony" and requests his Hungarian accomplices to "keep these treasures underground." He cynically explains that when the situation changes "the oil will emerge above ground and their regime will sink down where the oil had been."

But Delton and his accomplices are profoundly mistaken in thinking they will be able to impose their will on the Hungarian people. The chief engineer, assisted by a Russian scientist, works out a plan for drilling new wells and persistently strives to carry it out. The oil workers and all the common people of Hungary are concerned about the fate of the industry: they have become the masters of their country and are vitally interested in increasing production.

The American businessmen and their lackeys—traitors to the Hungarian people—are correctly depicted in the film. Delton is presented as an arrogant, cruel and stupid grabber whose impudence instantly vanishes in the face of danger. Papai, the manager of the industry, is a different person: he too is a mortal enemy of democratic Hungary, but a secretive, calculating, cautious one. This makes him especially dangerous.

"Underground Colony" shows convincingly that the Hungarian people, who received their freedom and national independence thanks to the Soviet Union's historic victory over the Hitlerite invaders, are resolutely thwarting all attempts by the American and British imperialists to plunge the country back into foreign bondage, to impede the building of a happy and free life. "Underground Colony," as well as the other Hungarian films now being shown on our screens, bears witness to the successes achieved by Hungarian cinematography in recent years.

BIRTHDAY EVENING FOR COMPOSER V. G. ZAKHAROV.

(Izvestia, Feb. 13, p. 4. Complete text:) The composer Vladimir Grigoryevich Zakharov was honored at the U.S.S.R. Central Artists' Club Feb. 12 on his 50th birthday. Representatives of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of the Arts, the Union of Soviet Composers and the music community of the capital warmly greeted the guest of honor.

Zakharov is well known to the Soviet people as the composer of the "Ode to J. V. Stalin," "The Ancient Kremlin," "Through the Village," "And Who Knows [I kto yevo znayet]," "Our Strength Is a Just Cause" and many others.

Stalin Prize winner and U.S.S.R. People's Artist, V. G. Zakharov is the art director of the Pyatnitsky State Folk Chorus and for 20 years has done extensive work to spread Russian folk songs.

The meeting was followed by a concert by the Pyatnitsky Chorus.

Literature

(Editorial)—A MAJOR TASK OF NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES. (Pravda, Feb. 13, p. 1. 1200 words. Condensed text:) ... In recent years the newspapers and magazines have noticeably increased their book review and criticism work. Evidence of this may be seen in the increase in such articles. According to the figures of the All-Soviet Book Chamber, 2744 books and articles were reviewed in periodicals in 1946, whereas in 1950 6207 books and articles were reviewed. Book reviews are improving in quality. The qualities of good books

are more adequately brought out and the shortcomings and errors of poor books are analyzed more thoroughly. ...

Nevertheless it must be noted that there are serious shortcomings in the organization of the review and criticism work of many newspapers and magazines.

It is obvious that the republic, territory and province newspapers should regularly print lists of recommended books and articles on the most important literary works and should also review all the literature published by local publishing houses. It is the function of the local Party and also scientific, literary-artistic and social-political magazines to do systematic and thorough work in the sphere of criticism and review.

However, many local newspapers and magazines have failed to organize a regular approved bibliography, do very little reviewing of the books put out by local publishing houses, fall far short of what is required in their printing of articles on the most important literary works. Some time ago the newspaper Pravda vostoka [Truth of the East] was criticized for failing to give evaluations of new books, especially by local authors. Recently the newspaper has begun to remedy these defects, but only the first steps have been taken. The Tadzhik Republic newspapers are working unsatisfactorily on criticism and bibliography. Hundreds of books a year appear in the republic, yet only a few isolated ones are reviewed in the newspapers. The reviewing of literature is poorly organized in the magazine Bolshevik Ukrainy [Bolshevik of the Ukraine].

We must attain a situation in which all our republic, territory and province publications deal systematically with criticism and bibliography. ...

If newspaper editors are to review in competent fashion books dealing with all fields of knowledge, they naturally must enlist the help of a numerous body of contributors consisting of scientists and scholars, local authors, wide circles of the intelligentsia and innovators in the field of production. ... It would also be useful to devote more space to readers' letters concerning books, to report on readers' conferences, and to carry surveys of literature by subjects and suggested reading lists of new books. ...

Many of the articles appearing in newspapers and periodicals do not satisfy the higher standards set by the readers. Instead of a thorough analysis of books, there is often criticism of individual unfortunate sentences and expressions and small flaws which do not characterize the work as a whole. Some critical articles contain undemonstrated accusations and even crude invective. ...

Sometimes a newspaper first praises this or that book very highly without having gone to the essence of the matter and then a little later changes its mind and sharply criticizes the same book. ...

In all their work in criticism and bibliography, in their assessments of each book, the newspapers and magazines should be guided by the vital foundation of the Soviet order, the policy of the Communist Party. Our literary criticism should be principled, should ensure a profound analysis of literary works, should contribute to the advance of science, literature and art. ...

NOVEL ABOUT STEPAN RAZIN. (Reviewed by Vsevolod Ivanov. Pravda, Feb. 19, p. 2. 2000 words. Condensed text:) Stepan Zlobin's novel "Stepan Razin"* is a faithful picture of one of the outstanding pages in our people's history. In it historical events come to life, thanks to the realistic mastery of the author, who has succeeded in developing a keen, tense situation and creating well-defined characters.

We all know of the 17th century peasant uprising led by the Don Cossack Stepan Razin. Many works have been written about Razin's movement. Among these Stepan Zlobin's novel has an honored place. ...

Step by step the author shows the character development of a man endowed with a wide-ranging mind, a man of bold dreams. These dreams are not of personal happiness, they are dreams of the people's happiness, dreams which never leave Razin and which gradually acquire a foundation in reality. When assembling his troops on the Don, in his Persian campaign, and

* Stepan Zlobin, "Stepan Razin," Soviet Writer Publishing House, 1951.

on his return to the Volga, to Astrakhan—everywhere Razin was thinking of the people. His thoughts of the fate of his native people do not leave him for a moment. For comradeship and the people he is capable of relinquishing his most cherished possessions! More than that, for the people's happiness he is willing to give up even Cossack glory as it was then understood. After the Persian campaign the Tsar might have forgiven Razin, might have admitted him to his service. Razin might have reached the summit of Cossack glory. Yet, remembering his duty, filled with hatred for the boyars and the Tsar, filled with contempt for the oppressors, Razin raises the flag of revolt. ...

The author of this novel on Stepan Razin has tried to show the weak sides of the peasant uprising. However, he has not been fully successful in doing this. And at this point we are obliged to dwell on the defects in the drawing of Razin's character. The author, quite correctly showing Razin's personal valor and sincerity, exaggerates his organizing ability. Reading this book one sometimes has the impression that Razin's uprising was distinguished for its strict cohesion and order and that Razin himself was acting according to a previously conceived plan. There can be no argument over the fact that Razin thought out his military operations, but it should be added that his strategy often fell to pieces, for it was often overwhelmed by the uprising's elemental character. ...

The author has Razin realize the plan for a Cossack community from the Bug to the Yaik. Later, after a meeting with Ataman Us, Razin begins to think about a peasant kingdom formed of the Cossack areas and all of central Russia. At the end of the book, after Prince Baryatinsky's victory over Razin's forces, the impression is formed that the uprising was defeated because Razin was severely wounded and could not lead the movement, and that therefore it fell apart. The truth of history has been cast aside here. Razin headed the movement, but it was not well organized. Otherwise, even if an important battle had been lost, even if they had lost their leader, the Razin forces would have arisen again and would have moved forward. ...

The feminine characters of the novel, except perhaps for Alyona, are less successful than those of the Cossacks and peasants. Much space is given in the novel to Alyona Nikitichna, Razin's wife, but this character has turned out somewhat banal and ineffective.

The history of the "fateful love" of Masha, an archer's widow, for Razin, is described in too great detail. At times this "novel" is entirely implausible. There is no "fateful love" in the character of Razin. Folk songs about him, which are the best witnesses to his inclinations, were not sufficiently studied by the writer. Razin did not hesitate to throw a Persian princess into the Volga merely because she made his task a little difficult, but during those fateful days when preparations were being made for the campaign up the Volga the author arbitrarily has this Razin travel to Astrakhan, consumed by "fateful love" and searching for Masha.

By eliminating the shortcomings indicated the author will make the novel more dynamic and more convincing. The novel is well written. The language used in descriptions is not burdened by archaisms, nor has it been modernized. ...

The novel begins with battle scenes from the Ukrainians' fight against the Polish gentry. The Ukrainians are aided by the Russians. The novel ends with a battle between the Russian Cossacks and peasants and the boyars.

In this battle, in which Razin was dangerously wounded, his supporters were aided by the poor people of the Ukraine, while the Russian boyars were aided by the Ukrainian gentry sent by Hetman Mnogogreshny. They "cut and thrust and flayed their Ukrainian brothers who had risen for a brother people." The Ukrainian and Russian boyars, trembling at the wrath of the "serfs," joined forces in the struggle against Razin! But the friendship of the Russian and Ukrainian peoples is mighty and indestructible, the troops are powerful, the battle is a long one—and though the boyars pressed Razin's troops back, though they seriously wounded Razin, the Russians and Ukrainians will return, they will win back their homeland and drive out the gentry! Such is the law of friendship.

In 1667 rumors of Stepan Razin as a man dangerous to the

Tsar and the boyars reached Moscow. We have every reason to think that it was precisely in this year that Razin started his uprising and led his troops to the banks of the Don and Volga to fight for the oppressed peasantry's interests.

The struggle was a long one; in it Razin perished. His troops were dispersed and the boyars cruelly and mercilessly executed the insurgents. But the people's striving for freedom still increased, still grew. Here and there across Russia the flames of uprisings broke out.

The people's cherished dreams of freedom and happiness have been realized in our country. Today on the banks of the Don and Volga, where the ancient songs of Razin were first sung, construction work unprecedented in history is in progress—the great construction projects of communism are being built.

Soviet people, building a new life, will read with interest this book about Stepan Razin and his uprising.

(Feuilleton)—WALKING SAXOPHONE. (By Vladimir Orlov. *Izvestia*, Feb. 14, p. 3. 1200 words. Summary:) A feuilleton on the life and work of Georgy Gurevich would never have been written were it not for the fact that Gurevich has an attitude toward his work which is rarely found among our authors and that he persists in this attitude with amazing steadfastness in spite of adverse criticism.

Gurevich's province is science fiction. This is a very useful genre: combining fancy with scientific foresight, it shows young people what tomorrow will be like. But it is not an easy field to work in. The serious writer of science fiction patiently and diligently studies the work of scientists so as to detect the first signs of new trends; then, with the help of his imagination, he depicts their ultimate triumph.

Deeming this path too laborious, Gurevich chose a different course. Turning away from the latest works of Soviet scientists, he buried himself in a heap of old detective stories. Using these for a model, he wrote his first piece of science fiction, "The Human Rocket." In this book, the author tried to lend the appearance of Soviet people to rascals and cheats borrowed from old bourgeois novels, and slanderously represented the physiological "discoveries" of tomorrow as a series of crooked performances. This book, which was published with the support of the anti-Pavlovite Prof. N. Bernshtein, aroused the indignation of public opinion. A number of articles appeared explaining to Gurevich the difference between literature and hack work.

Unperturbed by this criticism, Gurevich wrote another work, "Drivers of the Clouds," devoted to the transformation of nature and the struggle against drought. We found this work in a collection published in Gorky in 1950.

Gurevich discovered a mighty weapon for struggle against drought—not in the laboratories of Soviet scientists, but in an American-style bar with jazz music. The Soviet scientists in his story are studying to produce rain by means of "jazz instruments enlarged to fantastic dimensions: copper cymbals as big as a Turkish drum, a monstrous drum half as tall again as a man, gigantic trumpets resembling artillery pieces, flutes that reach to the ceiling, horseshoe-shaped tuning forks and sirens, and finally even militiamen's whistles large enough to accommodate a militiaman [policeman] like a sentry box."

Another group of Soviet scientists is engaged in "towing clouds from the tail of an airplane." A discussion develops between the partisans of jazz rain-making and the adherents of towing.

The author tries to represent this buffoonery as the activity of Soviet scientific research institutions.

The story is illustrated. One drawing depicts a saxophone as large as an excavator. "On the Borders of Possibility" is the title of the anthology which includes this story.

Thus, if the publishing house is to be believed, only a tenuous barrier prevents jazz from becoming a mighty weapon for the transformation of nature, and it is not yet clear which are more necessary—concrete mixers or Turkish drums, dump trucks or copper cymbals, pneumatic drills or whistles.

In 1951 there appeared still another work by Gurevich, issued by the Children's State Publishing House. It dealt with protective belt forestation and was entitled "The Impetuous Poplar."

Specialists testify that the material for this story was arbitrarily invented by the author.

Gurevich's science fiction is antiscientific and liable to sow confusion in the heads of young readers. It would be interesting to know who is backing Gurevich and getting his works published.

Soviet people are vitally interested in the future. They are not sparing their strength in the struggle for a better tomorrow. They demand from their writers that their books should illumine the future like searchlights. It is vexatious to admit that Gurevich is again lighting his smoky lantern and that in its unsure and dim light the outlines of tomorrow are grotesquely distorted: the branchy cranberry tree appears in the shelter belts and the walking excavator turns into a walking saxophone.

EXHIBIT OF VICTOR HUGO'S WORKS. (Izvestia, Feb. 19, p. 4. 125 words. Condensed text:) An exhibit commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of the great French writer Victor Hugo opened Feb. 18 at the All-Soviet State Library of Foreign Literature. Included in the exhibit are French editions of the writer's works, his early poetry, ode and ballad collections, and essays and articles. ...

Many of Hugo's works in foreign languages are displayed. Two large stands are devoted to Russian translations of his works.

One exhibit is titled "Hugo and Our Times." Materials collected here tell of the author-fighter who devoted his talents to the cause of peace, progress and democracy.

TOWARD 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF V. HUGO. (Izvestia, Feb. 16, p. 4. Complete text:) A. A. Fadeyev was chairman of the Feb. 15 meeting of the All-Soviet committee for celebrating the 150th anniversary of the birth of the great French writer Victor Hugo.

The birth of V. Hugo, great son of the French people, will be widely celebrated in the Soviet Union. A ceremonial meeting will be held in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions Feb. 26 and anniversary meetings will be held at the Moscow Stalin Auto Works and in the largest centers of the country—Leningrad, Kiev, Tbilisi, Minsk, Riga, Vilnius and other cities. Talks on the writer's life and works will be given at schools, workers' and rural clubs and large libraries.

The Gorky Institute of World Literature is holding a session devoted to Hugo's role in the development of world literature. Plays based on Hugo's works will be presented in many theaters of the country. A two-volume edition of selected works by Hugo and a book devoted to the writer's life and work will be issued in large editions.

Anniversary exhibits on the writer are being organized by the State Literary Museum in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions and the Stalin Auto Works' Palace of Culture. Materials preserved in the museum will be exhibited. A collection of Hugo portraits—one with the author's autograph—is of great interest. The exhibit includes illustrations of Hugo's works and magazine and newspaper articles on places and events connected with his life.

PUBLICATION OF THE WORKS OF DICKENS. (Literaturnaya gazeta, Feb. 7, p. 2. Complete text:) Today is the 140th anniversary of the birth of Charles Dickens, whose works, as

Belinsky said "are so profoundly imbued with the spiritual sympathies of our time," and are so popular in our Soviet land. They have been translated into 14 languages of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., in a total of 3,500,000 copies.

Several Dickens novels are published each year. Almost all his more important works have been published in the past eight years—for example, "Oliver Twist" seven times and "Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club" 11 times. The novel "Little Dorrit" was published in two volumes at the end of 1951. Illustrated editions of "David Copperfield" and "Great Expectations" will appear in the near future. The novels "Our Mutual Friend" and "Bleak House" will be published next year.

At the same time the State Publishing House for Political Literature is preparing for the press a multiple-volume collection of Dickens' works in which many of his novels will be presented in new translations.

Press and Publishing

SCHOLARLY EDITIONS. (Pravda, Feb. 19, p. 1. Complete text:) Great attention is paid in our country to popularizing and publishing the great heritage of Russian scholars as well as the latest works by Soviet researchers. The U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Publishing House, our country's largest academic publishing house, is constantly expanding its activity. Thousands of working people of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and other cities now subscribe to and read academic editions.

This year the academy's publishing house intends to publish approximately 600 titles. Preparations are now in progress to publish books in the 14-volume collection of Gogol's works, a project to be completed this year. The original texts of "Dead Souls," "Taras Bulba" and other works are accompanied here by variants which reveal the creative process undergone by each of his works. The collection of Gogol's works will include essays and articles, while the last five volumes will contain the writer's letters, some of which are being published for the first time.

Every volume of the works of D. I. Mendeleev, M. V. Lomonosov and I. P. Pavlov is of tremendous value. The work of publishing for the first time a 12-volume academic edition of V. G. Belinsky's collected works has been started. First volumes of the collected works of A. M. Butlerov, S. I. Vavilov, A. Ya. Vyshinsky, N. D. Zelinsky, A. Ye. Arbuzov and many other Soviet scholars, monographs in various fields of knowledge and collections of the works of research institutes will appear. The first of the many volumes of the "History of the U.S.S.R." will be released, as well as a "History of Moscow" and "History of Russian Art." Twelve titles will be published in the "Classics of Science" series. This year will see the appearance of "Narratives of Ancient Russia by Foreign Emissaries," "The Tale of Mamai's Defeat" and other literary landmarks.

The publishing house has begun to issue a popular science series entitled "The Transformation of the U.S.S.R. and the Great Construction Projects of Communism."

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by Pravda or Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page—approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest.

FEB. 13—19, INCLUSIVE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS

ATLANTIC PACT

U.S.A. draws Spain into Atlantic bloc [Creation of "Iberian command" to be proposed at Lisbon meeting—Bern dateline], Pr 16/4-225; under heading Toward American-Spanish "cooperation," Izv 16/4-125. Compliments and cartoons [Greek-Turkish "friendship" disturbed by cartoon in Greek newspaper], by M. Sturua, Izv 16/4-450. International review: Squabbles in "European community" [Crisis develops in U.S. plan for "European army" as differences between France and Germany and people's resistance grow], by M. Marinin, Pr 17/4-1400. International review: Ottawa-Rome-Lisbon [Results of N.A.T.O. meetings reflect sharp differences among its members], by M. Marinin, Pr 17/4-1100. On international themes: Unsuccessful maneuver [U.S. demand that France hasten formation of "European army" is facing people's growing resistance to German rearmament], by M. Mikhailov, Izv 17/4-900.

UNITED NATIONS

[London] Daily Worker on sixth session of U.N. General Assembly [U.S.A. was exposed as aggressor and enemy of principles on which world organization was founded], Izv 13/3-250. American authorities prevent Tunisian Ministers from attending Security Council session [Visas denied], Pr 17/4-150, Izv 17/3-150.

PEACE FRONT

Preparations for American Continental Peace Congress [continue despite ban by Brazilian authorities], Izv 13/3-300. Meeting of German Peace Committee [in Berlin appeals for people's struggle against re-militarization of Western Germany], Izv 13/4-200. American people in struggle for peace [Members of 16 San Francisco trade unions form organization "Trade Unionists for Peace"—Prague dateline], Pr 14/3-200. Month of peace [begins] in Sweden, Pr 16/4-100, Izv 16/3-100. (Editorial)—Movement for preservation of peace is growing and spreading, Pr 17/1-1400. (Editorial)—Two worlds—two policies, Izv 17/1-1400. The people will take the matter of peace into their own hands [Editorial in Polish newspaper Trybuna Ludu], Pr 18/1-200.

COLONIAL STRUGGLE

Growth of national liberation movement in

colonies and dependent countries, by I. Plyshevsky, Izv 13/3,4-2200.

FAR EAST

Outrages of Chiang Kai-shek bands [in Burma], Pr 13/4-250, Izv 13/3-250. Outrages of Kuomintang bands in Burma, Pr-Izv 14/4-50. Terrorist acts of Kuomintang bandit detachments [in Burma], Pr 17/4-50.

Burma.—Burmese Society for Cultural Relations With U.S.S.R. [opened in Rangoon], Pr 18/3-100. Against American "aid" [Mass protest meeting in Rangoon], Pr 19/4-200; under heading In struggle for national independence and democratic rights of people, Izv 19/4-350.

China.—On eve of second anniversary of Sino-Soviet treaty [Vice-President of Chinese Academy of Sciences hails Soviet aid as one of decisive factors in China's progress], Izv 13/1-500. Telegram to Chairman of Central People's Government of Chinese People's Republic Comrade Mao Tse-tung [from J. Stalin], Pr-Izv 14/1-25. Telegram to Premier of State Administrative Council and Foreign Minister of Chinese People's Republic Comrade Chou En-lai [from A. Vyshinsky], Pr-Izv 14/1-25. Telegram to U.S.S.R. Minister of Foreign Affairs Comrade A. Ya. Vyshinsky [from Chou En-lai], Pr-Izv 14/1-25. Telegram to Chairman of U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers Comrade J. V. Stalin [from Mao Tse-tung], Pr-Izv 14/1-75. Alliance and cooperation of great peoples, by Staff Correspondent L. Delyusin, Pr 14/1-500. (Editorial)—Indestructible friendship of Soviet and Chinese peoples, Pr 14/1-1900. Soviet Union is true friend of China—Letters from Chinese workers, by Staff Correspondent I. Vysokov, Pr 14/3-1100. May Sino-Soviet friendship gain in strength, by International Stalin Peace Prize Winner Kuo Mo-jo, Pr 14/3-1600. (Editorial)—Alliance and cooperation of two great peoples, Izv 14/1-2100. For second anniversary of Sino-Soviet treaty [Meetings planned; newspaper articles], Izv 14/3-300. Growth of Sino-Soviet Friendship Society [Present membership 23,110,000 as against 3,040,000 in October, 1950], Izv 14/3-150. Reception at Embassy of Chinese People's Republic [in Moscow], Pr-Izv 15/1-400. National holiday in China, Pr 15/1-400. In honor of great friendship [Meetings throughout U.S.S.R. mark anniversary of Sino-Soviet treaty], Pr 15/1-600. Expansion of cultural relations between Soviet Union and China [In past two years, 700 Soviet books published in translation; millions of people attended Soviet films], Izv 15/1-225. Formal meeting in Peking on second anniversary of Sino-Soviet treaty, Pr-Izv 15/3-300; —Speech by Chou En-lai, Pr 15/3-2400, Izv 15/3,4-2400; —Speech by Liu Hsiao-chi, Pr-Izv 15/3-400. Reception at Soviet Embassy in Peking on second anniversary of Sino-Soviet treaty, Pr-Izv 15/3-400. Chinese people mark second anniversary of Sino-Soviet treaty, Pr 16/3-300, Izv 16/3-400. Reception by U.S.S.R. Consulate General in Shanghai, Izv 16/3-125. Success of Soviet films [22,500,000 people in Northeast China saw Soviet films in 1951], Pr 17/1-250. From magazine People's China: In People's China [Russian language magazine published in Peking tells of Chinese workers' achievements], by Vs. Ovchinnikov, Pr 13/3-1900. Companions in struggle for peace—Magazine People's China on Sino-Soviet friendship, Izv 14/3-1900. Kwang Min Jih Pao demands cessation

of persecution of Chinese patriots in Hong Kong, Pr 13/4-400. Struggle against drought in China [Government decree presents plans for reservoirs, canals, forests and wells], Pr 18/1-175. Chinese workers' achievements [Increased output and lower production costs at Tientsin and Peking paper mills; movement for increased production and economy introduced at Lanchow automobile parts plant], Izv 19/1-150.

India.—Elections in India [Lack of majority for National Congress Party complicates political situation in Madras], Pr-Izv 13/3-250; [All of Socialist Party candidates to West Bengal Legislative Assembly defeated], Pr 16/3-50; [Police count votes in election for Delhi Legislative Assembly], Izv 16/3-125. Statement by Indian Communist Party Central Committee [Communist candidate for Parliament elected in state of Hyderabad], Pr 17/3-50. Success of Soviet films in Madras, Pr-Izv 14/3-250. Communist Deputy to Madras Legislative Assembly arrested, Izv 15/4-25. Indian newspaper on political situation in state of Madras [160 Communists have been released from jail, but order for arrest of 30 others still stands], Izv 16/3-50. Calcutta ricksha men, by Staff Correspondent S. Borzenko, Pr 16/3-1000. Along India's roads—A correspondent's notes, by S. Borzenko, Pr 18/3, 4-3500.

Indonesia.—Executive Committee of Indonesian National Party opposes American "aid," Izv 19/3-200.

Japan.—Songs of struggle and peace [Two new films; people's theaters; youth choral group], by Staff Correspondent A. Kozhin, Pr 17/3-900. American imperialists are turning Japan into their own patrimony ["Administrative agreement" between Japan and U.S.A. violates former's sovereignty], Izv 19/3-250.

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Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Izv 17/2,3-2600. Follow-up: "Forces of friction" [Decree of Ministry of Public Health dismisses plagiarizer from First Moscow Medical Institute], Izv 17/2-100. Follow-up: "More attention to Karaganda's scientific institutions" [Ministry of Coal Industry reports measures for helping Karaganda branch of the All-Soviet Coal Research Institute], Izv 17/2-75.

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PRESS AND PUBLISHING

(Editorial)—Major task of newspapers and magazines [Literary criticism], Pr 13/1-1200. (Advertisement)—U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Publishing House offers "Chinese Selections" [Vol. II of notes of Oriental Studies Institute], Izv 13/4-50. Publication in U.S.S.R. of books by Chinese writers, Pr 14/2-200, Izv 14/2-150. [Contents of] No. 4 of magazine News, Pr-Izv 15/4-250. New books [Eight titles], Pr 18/2-200; [16], Pr 13/2-250. Scholarly editions [Academy of Sciences Publishing House to publish 600 titles in 1952], Pr 19/1-300.

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The Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U. S. S. R.

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THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON SLAVIC STUDIES

SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.
Izvestia [News], government daily.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semiweekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.
Vedomosti Verkhovnoy Soveta SSSR [Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet], weekly.

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tchaikowsky, Alexander):

a	a	к	k#	х	kh
б	b	л	l	ц	ts
в	v	м	m	ч	ch
г	g*	н	n	ш	sh
д	d	о	o	щ	shch
е	e**	п	p	э	(omit)##
ё	yo†	р	r	ы	y
ж	zh	с	s	ь	(omit)##
з	z	т	t	э	e
и	i	у	u	ю	yu†
й	i††	ф	f	я	ya††

* г = v in genitive endings ero (evo), oro (ovo).

** e = ye when initial and after б, з and all vowels except н, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.

† ё = o after ж and ш.

†† Combinations йй and йи = y.

кс = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).

ь and э before vowels are transliterated y.

† ю after н = iu.

†† я after н = ia; after и = a, as in Izvestia.

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.
Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR [Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], bimonthly, published in three separate volumes: Division of Economics and Law, Division of History and Philosophy, Division of Literature and Language.
Krokodil [Crocodile], fortnightly of humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitel'naya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], monthly dealing with adult education and indoctrination work.
Lektsii-broshury [Lecture Pamphlets], lectures published semiweekly by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life], monthly popular science magazine published by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Ogonyok [Flame], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.
Professionalniye soyuzы [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.
Sovetskaya etnografiya [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book], bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education], monthly of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute and Institute of Juridical Sciences of Ministry of Justice.
Teatr [Theater], monthly of Soviet Writers' Union and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences Herald], monthly.
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy], thrice-yearly organ of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History], monthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade], monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of Moscow Patriarchate], monthly of Moscow Patriarchate of Russian Orthodox Church.

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